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SACCO AND VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

ONLY 9 DAYS LEFT TO AUGUST 10
LABOR MUST ACT!

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS
FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE
UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

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MARCH ON N. Y. CITY HALL FOR SACCO, VANZETTI

Current Events

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

THE Geneva conference has blown up and our pacifists are quite disappointed. As if it mattered a damn for the cause of peace whether the pirate powers came to terms or not. If the great powers agreed it would bode no good to the workingclass and subject peoples of the world. The robber empires would then be in a more favorable position to parcel the spheres of exploitation, not already parcelled among each other. As it is possible that they may irritate each other by encroaching trouble in each other's colonies, just as England did in French Morocco and in Syria, in an effort to bring France to Downing's Street's policy.

AS we already predicted that the conference would turn out to be a fiasco there is no disappointment in our office. We did not make the prediction because Gibson chewed tobacco or Bridgman wore a monocle, but because of the keen rivalry between British and American imperialism. The New York World is tearing its pseudo-pacifist hair because the so-called Anglo-Saxon nations have been unable to come to terms. It urges Coolidge and Baldwin to get together and reach an agreement. As if these two servants of their respective ruling classes had supreme power.

IF we were as concerned with peace between England and the United States as the World is we would suggest that the finance capitalists of both countries hold a joint caucus and divide the spoils between them. Unfortunately for such a proposal there are too many conflicting interests inside of each imperialist capitalist group to make the caucus anything else but a dog fight. And inside the caucuses there would be opposition blocs which would render unity impossible. This is a fundamental weakness in the capitalist structure. It is a house divided against itself and only unites when the whole robber system is threatened with ruin.

LET no militant worker assume, that because the United States and Great Britain have not been able to reach an accord on naval limitation that they are not capable of reaching a limited agreement against the Soviet Union and against the Chinese revolution. Enmity to the U.S.S.R. is the dominant note in imperialist world politics just now and no matter how they may quarrel with each other they are in perfect agreement as to the advisability of blotting the Soviet Union off the map. The hostile British and American admirals could sit down over a glass of champagne and smoke the pipe of peace over a (Continued on Page Six)

CAROL DECLARES HE IS KING YET; ARRANGES COUP

Rumanian Fascists Wait For Return of Exile

PARIS, July 31.—Declaring that if the Rumanian people address an appeal to him to return to rule them, he will answer the call, Carol of Rumania last night announced that the renunciation of his rights to the Rumanian throne were forced upon him by persons and under circumstances which he refused to discuss, and that he considered himself the legitimate king.

The "Dear People." "The situation in Rumania gives me a right to intervene," Carol declared. "I could never fail to obey the wish of my people and respond to its appeal if it be addressed to me."

Carol is supported in Rumania by the National Peasants' Party, a party with fascist tendencies, of the rich peasants. Its leader, Juliu Maniu, has just attacked the Bratianu government in the press, demanding a new election and a guarantee that it be "free." Professor Jorga, a member of the party, has appealed to the American minister, William S. Culbertson, to ask his aid in forcing a new election from the Bratianu government, his grounds being the notorious methods of the Bratianu party during the election in July.

TEAGLE GAMBLER ON SOVIET FALL IN OIL SWINDLE

Wanted New Czar to Protect Interests

BULLETIN.

BERLIN, July 31.—The outstanding event in Germany's industrial life this week was the threat of an oil price-cutting war between the U. S. S. R. Naptha Syndicate and the Royal Dutch Shell interest, which would draw Germany into the controversy emanating from the disagreement among the units of the Standard Oil family in the United States as regards the policy to be pursued in trading with Soviet Russia.

"Derunaft," the German-Russian company which retails oil products in Germany, initiated the price-cutting campaign by reducing the price of gasoline by four cents a gallon. This challenge is indicative of the purpose of the Soviet Union to pursue the advantage which they have gained by their newly achieved relations with the Standard Oil of New York and the Vacuum Oil.

Wall Street is interested in the oil war that is raging between the Standard Oil of New York and Vacuum Oil on the one hand and the Royal Dutch Shell and New Jersey Standard Oil on the other. The combination in the second group, that is the one between the Royal-Dutch, the British oil trust, and the Standard of New Jersey, is not one of mutual interest, but a question of competition between the two. Of all the Standard group the New Jersey concern is the one that comes into the keenest competition with the British trust, hence Walter Teagle, head of the Jersey branch of the Standard lines up with Sir Henry Deterding, head of the British trust, against the New York Standard Oil concern and the Vacuum Oil concern.

A Many-Sided Warfare. Again Walter Teagle and the New Jersey concern tried a bit of speculation on the collapse of the Bolshevik revolution in Russia and bought an equal partnership with the Noble brothers, Russian citizens, whose great oil holdings were nationalized by the revolution. Unable to realize the money they desired from their nationalized oil fields, the Noble outfit sold a half interest to Teagle and the American capitalist thought he would be in on the ground floor when the Soviet government fell and some relative of the czar ascended the throne made vacant by action of the workers and peasants of Russia.

Mr. Hughes Steps In. One of the ironic facts of history is the fact that Mr. Charles Evans Hughes, former United States supreme court justice, later secretary under the Harding-Coolidge-Daugherty administration and who was one of the most fanatic opponents of recognition of Russia, is now the attorney for the New York and Vacuum concerns. Hughes has long been a lackey of Standard Oil. While he was secretary of the policy of Standard Oil was the same as that of the New Jersey branch—to carry on international intrigues against the Soviets. That policy failed and the majority of the Standard group realizes the futility of longer fighting along the old lines. Standard of New York and Vacuum Oil are doing business with the Soviet Union and have a distinct advantage over Deterding, and his Royal-Dutch.

Hughes Opposes Teagle. About a year ago the Standard Oil of New York and the Vacuum Oil conferred with Hughes on the legal questions involved in purchasing Russian oil. Hughes' job was to safeguard them in their desire to enter the Russian field.

At that conference Walter Teagle, president of the Standard Oil of New Jersey, was present. He presented the same argument that was presented by the Standard Oil of New Jersey and Dutch Shell in their public statements the last two weeks: that no good American company ought to purchase "stolen" oil.

Hughes' reply was that as executives of companies with large numbers of shareholders they should concern themselves solely with the question of whether the business would be profitable to their stockholders.

British Court's Decision. Mr. Hughes probably remembered that the highest British court in 1921, (Continued on Page Two)

"IF YOU WERE ONLY BACK ON THE JOB"

Drawn by Fred Ellis



ANTI-WAR WEEK AUGUST 1 to 6

At the beginning of August, 1914, the European capitalist powers let loose the destructive forces of the conflict in which millions were slaughtered, many more were maimed and incapacitated for life, and billions of dollars worth of useful property was destroyed. It is now thirteen years since this terrible catastrophe, and the world still feels the deep-going effects of this mad orgy of destruction.

The last World War has taught class conscious workers a lesson which they will never forget. And therefore they have firmly resolved that the last imperialist World War shall be the last, and that never again will the workers be forced to shed their life's blood in the interests of Wall Street and the international bankers.

In this fight against a new World War, THE DAILY WORKER will play an important role. It will be the leading voice of the workers in the struggle. It will be the workers' most effective weapon against the war mongers. The Dollar Patriots fully recognize this fact and therefore they are seeking to crush THE DAILY WORKER through the Federal Grand Jury indictment.

We ask all workers to commemorate the week of the opening of the previous world slaughter by giving their utmost support to the GUARD THE DAILY WORKER FUND. Certificates have been sent to all subscribers and supporters. During this solemn week, it is up to every class conscious worker to do his bit against the recurrence of another world-wide slaughter. The best way to do this is to protect THE DAILY WORKER the sharpest weapon against a new World War. Send in your contributions to the GUARD THE DAILY WORKER FUND.

Plan Probe Into Trust Move By General Motors

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The Federal Trade Commission today ordered an investigation into the "close financial relationship" between the U. S. Steel Corporation, the General Motors Corporation and the E. I. DuPont de Nemours Company.

The inquiry was ordered on motion of Commission member F. Myers, following newspaper reports that the DuPont company had purchased a large number of shares in the other two concerns. The commission decided that under the law, it had a right to learn whether the stock negotiations were preface to the establishment of an interlocking directorate between the three companies.

Don't Forget the Sustaining Fund!

Discover Bodies of Men Killed As Officer Led Them Into Losing Fight

MONTAUCON, France, July 31.—A little relic of the pomp and glory of war has just been unearthed from a shell hole in the Meuse sector of the great war, as a result of seven years' search. The bodies of seven members of the American expeditionary force have been discovered, all killed in action, in 1918. One body was that of a prominent Columbus, Ohio, lawyer, who left the district attorney's office to become a lieutenant of infantry in the world war; the other bodies were those of men drafted into a war they had no interest in. But they were all killed together.

Editor of "John Bull" Now Out of Prison

MAIDSTONE, Eng., July 31.—Horatio Bottomley, who stirred the British war time public to such depths that he came within an ace of being Premier, was secretly released from Maidstone Prison today, having been paroled after serving five years of a seven year sentence for fraudulently converting to his own use money subscribed to the Victory Bond Club which he founded.

Bottomley was a jingo and a yellow journalist, but a savage critic of the administration's incompetence. It is freely charged that he was sacrificed as a lesson to critics, for doing what many other public men were doing in England.

THINK OF THE SUSTAINING FUND AT EVERY MEETING

POLICE BATTLE DEMONSTRATION AS MARCHING THOUSANDS DEMAND THAT VICTIMS OF FRAME-UP BE LIBERATED

Workers Sing "The International"; Police Arrest Three in Effort to Break Up Parade

Singing "The International," thousands of workers marched thru the streets of New York to City Hall Square yesterday afternoon and demonstrated before the City Hall in their demand for the immediate release of Sacco and Vanzetti. The march followed a huge protest demonstration, attended by ten thousand persons at Union Square.

Three workers were arrested as a result of the demonstration. As the parade swung into City Hall Square after marching down Second avenue thru the Lower East Side and the Italian quarter, police and detectives of the Oak street station broke into the parade, many of them swinging clubs.

The parade started at Union Square and proceeded down Broadway to 13th street where it turned into Second avenue. It continued along Second avenue to Chrystie street. It then started to rain but that did not have any effect on the marchers. From Chrystie street the workers proceeded to the Bowery, then to Grand and Mulberry street.

Harry Kaldis, 28, of 257 West 28th street and Joseph Horowitz, 18, of 245 East 13th street, were placed under arrest charged with organizing a parade without the permission of the police—alho it is well known that no such permission is required.

As the marchers, after leaving Union Square, turned into 13th street singing "The International" and waving banners, policemen stepped up and arrested Anthony Madrigon, a parade leader, 32, of 1672 83rd street, Brooklyn, a laborer. Madrigon, who was arrested by Patrolman Enjelman, refused to stop the parade.

After Madrigon's arrest, Marie Madregano took his banner and lead the marching workers amid loud cheers. Shouts of "Save Sacco and Vanzetti" and "Down with Fascism" arose from the marchers as they swung down Mulberry street into the Italian quarter.

Thousands of workers lined the sidewalks on the line of march cheering the paraders. Many of them swelled the ranks of the marchers.

Thousands Brave Rain in Mighty Demonstration

Ten thousand people braved the rain yesterday afternoon to demand the immediate release of Sacco and Vanzetti at a mass demonstration held in Union Square.

Representing many various political views, a score of speakers from two platforms united in branding the death sentence passed on Sacco and Vanzetti as a brazen injustice and in urging that the two framed-up workers be immediately and unconditionally freed.

Among the speakers who addressed the meeting were Leonard Abbott, former editor of Current Opinion; Jacob Margolies, District attorney; Marcelino Greco, M. Greco, Abe Krazchuck, Pascal Cosgrove, Celia Polick, H. G. Sigman, Ludwig Lore, A. Wittenburg, Rose Potesta, Jennie Baer, Lillie Sassenoff, H. Van Valkenburgh and J. Louis Engdahl. See Freedom Thru Labor's Meeting. A telegram which was addressed to Sacco and Vanzetti and which was unanimously adopted at the meeting read:

"Thousands of friends in a public demonstration in New York today send their greetings. Keep up your undaunted courage, comrades. The solidarity of the working class will make you free." Branding the partiality with which Sacco and Vanzetti have been tried, the meeting sent the following resolution to Governor Fuller of Massachusetts:

Send Protest to Fuller. "We, the workers of New York, assembled at a mass demonstration at Union Square, Sunday, July 31, reaffirm our conviction that Sacco and Vanzetti are innocent of the South Braintree crime. We also reaffirm our belief that Vanzetti never committed the crime in Plymouth for which he has already served the sentence imposed upon him.

"The prosecution has been viciously unfair, the investigation has been shrouded with secrecy while the defense has been open and above board at all times. We, therefore, demand that Sacco and Vanzetti be freed."

Must Fight "Blind Optimism." "In a letter published today, that will become a part of the classic revolutionary literature of the American working class, Nicola Sacco warns us against 'blind optimism,'" declared J. Louis Engdahl, editor of THE DAILY WORKER. "Let no one cease in the struggle for the liberation of Sacco and Vanzetti until this fight is won. Our greatest weakness in this struggle is the fact that the many millions of America's workers are actually blind to the mighty issues involved.

"This is not alone a battle for the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti," continued Engdahl. "It is part of the struggle for the release of all class war prisoners. It is part of the age-long struggle for the liberation of the working class itself.

The Struggle Must Grow. "As such the struggle must grow.

Airplane Shoots Picture As Masses Demonstrate In Front of City Hall

During the Sacco and Vanzetti demonstration in front of the City Hall today an airplane swooped low over the Square shooting pictures of the thousands of workers below who were shouting "Down with capitalist justice!" and singing the International.

today in this inspiring demonstration must grow to tens and hundreds of thousands right here in New York City."

Engdahl enthused his audience by telling of the courageous campaign waged for Sacco and Vanzetti by the workers in Stamford, Conn.

"In Stamford," said Engdahl, "the workers were not content with a mass meeting in a hall, nor even on a street corner. They held their demonstration, a week ago on Saturday night, on the steps of the City Hall itself. As our protest grows here in New York City, let us, too, aim at a giant demonstration before the City Hall here in New York City. It would be very fitting, since the federal building, that contains the New York branch of the Coolidge-Sargent department of justice, that keep Sacco and Vanzetti in prison, is also located in City Hall Square."

Speaks As Communist. In conclusion Engdahl declared, "I speak here as a Communist, in a united front of workers called together by the International Sacco-Vanzetti Committee. Every Communist is pledged to join in this effort. Our English-language Communist daily, THE DAILY WORKER, gives its every strength to the fight. So do all our foreign-language publications. They will continue to do so. Our Workers (Communist) Party spares no effort in helping to build the Sacco-Vanzetti protest. It fights under the standards of the Communist International that raises the Sacco-Vanzetti issue before the workers of three score lands—in nearly every country upon the face of the earth. Let us remember the words of Sacco and Vanzetti, that, 'Only an international protest will free us.' In that spirit we fight on for the liberation of Sacco and Vanzetti, for the final victory of the toiling masses of America."

"PROTEST ALONE CAN SAVE US", WRITES SACCO

ENEMY RUTHLESS, SAYS WARNING TO ULTRA-OPTIMISTS

Frame-up Victims Weak From Hunger Strike

Scores of Meetings to Demand Their Freedom

Warning the working class of the world against blind optimism and stressing the fact that a mighty international protest can alone save him and Vanzetti from the electric chair Nicola Sacco, in a reply to a letter from an over-optimistic sympathizer declares, "It is most certain that they will kill us if the voice of comrades and friends does not become a mighty one and is not backed up with the will to do whatever is necessary to achieve the victory."

"You must not forget," he says, "that the enemy does not fight fair, that it will stoop to any infamy and it already has. It isn't safe to be optimistic with such scoundrels to deal with. I only hope for a demonstration that will frighten them and prevent such crime as they have done to us ever again being committed upon someone else."

Scores of meetings were held throughout the country yesterday to demand the immediate and unconditional release of Sacco and Vanzetti. A meeting of 10,000 held in Union Square at 3 p. m. sent a telegram to Fuller demanding the release of the framed-up workers.

Paris General Strike. A general strike in Paris is likely on August 1st, according to a letter received by the Student Sacco and Vanzetti Committee from the Comité

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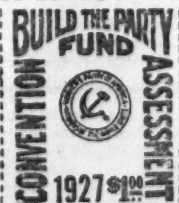
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De Defence Sacco-Vanzetti. The resentment against the injustice of the Sacco-Vanzetti sentence is so strong, the letter says, that there is widespread sentiment for the strike.

That Mme. Curie, famous French scientist and publicist, may join Dreyfus and the well-known French attorney Torres in the French Sacco-Vanzetti delegation to this country is also announced.

The letter from Sacco warning sympathizers against undue optimism and the letter from H. S. Van Valkenburgh which provoked it follows in full:

Letter To Sacco.

"My Dear Nicola:
"Isn't it warm these June days? The poor slaves in the factories and sweat shops are wishing winter were here. In the winter they wish for summer. It reminds me of a song that ends something like this: 'Men are never satisfied; when it's cold they want it hot, always wanting what is not.' We don't know what suffering is, we on the outside; we are forever pitying ourselves."

"You must not despair, dear Nicola, for, though the suffering be long and weary, it is soon to end in freedom. We are sure of this. They won't dare carry out their plans. Be sure of this, Nicola; you are coming out among men and loved ones again. Your comrades are working tirelessly and they won't stop till the doors open wide."

Letter From Sacco.

Sacco replied, at a date not indicated:

"My Dear Comrade:

"I have your last letter. Pardon, dear comrade, but you quote an old legend of nonsense. Men are not satisfied because they are always working for progress and the joy of better living. They are always reaching out for something better in science, industry and social contacts. They pursue this conquest for their own well-being because they develop needs, and they seek to satisfy them even though they are sometimes deprived of their just rewards."

"As I wrote you before I repeat again today, only an international clamor—a protest—can free us. And yet, while we are so near the tomb, your letter amazes me with its unwarranted optimism, saying, 'You must not despair, dear Nicola, for, though the suffering be long and weary, it is soon to end in freedom!'"

Life Not Monuments.
"How you are deluded! This is not even common sense, coming from you. I would say nothing if such talk came from a man in the moon. Do you not know the ends to which the defenders of this decrepit old society will go? Under the circumstances it pains me to see such blind optimism in a comrade. Are you waiting to see them kill us first so that you can build us a monument?"

"And it is most certain that they will kill us if the voice of our comrades and friends does not become a mighty one and is not backed up with the will to do whatever is necessary to achieve the victory. I have always had faith in the men who toil for their bread, but they are often slow to see real danger and sometimes need urging. It is cowardice to face danger from a safe distance and not shoulder one's share of responsibility."

Force the Enemy's Hand.
"Aside from the fate that stares Bart and me in the face, I would not care to know what labor has not the courage to face the battle with a showing of solidarity that will force the hand of the implacable enemy to desist from what it plans to do. It is not to scold you nor to say that we do not appreciate what the friends have already done for us, oh, no, not at all!"

"But you must not forget that the enemy does not fight fair, that it will stoop to any infamy and it already has. It isn't safe to be optimistic with such scoundrels to deal with. I only hope for a demonstration that will frighten them and prevent such a crime as they have done to us ever again being committed upon someone else."

"That is all. I am not writing this out of prison irritation, nor yet because of their cruelty in bringing us back to this stifling place to torture

Unite! O Ye Workers for Action

(Dedicated to the freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti.)
By ELLEN WETHERELL.

Mutterings of deep discontent,
Sound of a brave warfare
Stout hearts speed to the front
To mingle their blood in the fray;
Red lightnings flash from the West
Thunders prophetic resound,
A white star gleams thru the night,—
Star of a Victory profound.

O, Ye Workers:—Ye men and ye women:—
Ye mothers with babes on your breasts,
Do ye not hear the bold bugle-blowing
The march of brave feet thru the land!
Then up! 'tis the call to your duty,
United to spirit and deed!
The world lies before you to conquer.
For yourselves and humanities' need!
We are mighty in Truth and in numbers,
Our foes, they are few in their lies,
We will break every chain by our courage,
Courage for Truth never dies!
The masters are drunken with power,
Their souls are gluttoned with greed,
By the sweat of our bodies in slavery
We toil that their bodies may feed,
The masters are sweating the children,
They rob for profits and gains,
They sneer at our laws and our protests,
They laugh at our anguish and pains!
The masters are feasting in splendor
The children are crying for bread!
We are beaten, we are jailed, we're deported,
We are hung by the neck till we're dead!
Then Unite O Ye Workers for action!
And up! To the call of your union!
Up! from the shops and the factories
Up! every man, every woman,
Up! from the mines O Ye Toilers,
Up, from your blood and your sweat!
Aye! Up, from your blood and your sweat, workers,
Up! Up! Let us forget.
Our heritage is ours for the taking,
O, workers, it's we who are robbed!
Awake! Men of Action from slumbers!
Be the lords of yourselves and your jobs!
The hour is at hand for our rising,
Arms folded—a red flame in our hearts,
Strike out; each and all! All together!
Strike out! This is our part.
Hark not to the voice of the siren,
Beguiling with promises fair,
Beneath is the hand of the Tyrant,
The mailed fist of the slave drivers there,
Hark not to the voice of the siren
A serpent lies coiled in the song
The serpent of greed and oppression
The serpent of hate and of wrong!
Injunctions—child labor and profits!
Open-shop—gunmen—and strife!
The enemy presses hard on our ranks, workers,
Unite! Unite, for your lives,
Unite, O Ye Workers for Action,
We have nothing to lose but our chains, comrades,
And a world—a world to gain.

* Footnote.—Robbed at point of production.

Teagle Gambled Soviet Union Would Fall

(Continued from Page One)

in the Taigor timber case settled the question as to whether certain timber sold in England by the Russian government had been "stolen" when it was nationalized in 1918, just as all other private property in Russia was nationalized.

The British court said that a government, being sovereign, has a right to take property as it chooses. The British government, the court said, had taken in taxes up to 85 per cent of earnings, which means up to 85 per cent of the value of the property.

In any case, Standard of New York and Vacuum proceeded to arrange their purchases from the Soviet in accordance with the advice of Hughes.

Nobles Buy "Stolen" Oil.
Moreover, the Nobles, who are Walter Teagle's partners in a claim to nationalized oil property in Russia, are buying "stolen" oil. In January of this year they made a contract to buy 50,000 tons annually from the Russian government.

There is another game that Sir Henry Deterding—seconded by Walter Teagle of the Standard Oil of New Jersey—is playing in his appeal to American public opinion, asking it to turn against the Standard Oil of New York and Vacuum for buying Russian output.

Spain, France and Italy have either established or are establishing state monopolies to deal in petroleum products. The plan is for these monopolies to buy, refine and distribute cheap Russian crude—cheap because it need stand only the low freight from the Black Sea instead of the high freight from our gulf ports. Spain, France and Italy are the domain of Royal Dutch and the Standard Oil of New Jersey. Sir Henry Deterding saw this development coming and tried to prevent it by an entire year of negotiation with the Soviets, attempting to get a monopoly of the Russian output for himself and Standard of New Jersey. That would have shut the budding state monopolies off from their expected source of supply.

MILITARISTS IN DRIVE AGAINST CHINESE MASSES

Fear Communists As Mass Leaders

HANKOW, July 31.—The political committee of the Kuomintang has become completely subservient to the military council and is carrying out its orders in every detail. The principal activity of this counter-revolutionary clique today is directed against the Communists who are the only well-organized opposition to the betrayal of the revolution.

Plenary Session Called.
August 15 is set as the date for the plenary session of the central executive committee of the Kuomintang at which time the question will come up for discussion regarding the future relations between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party.

It has been recommended to the plenary session to approve measures against the Communist Party pending the third congress of the Kuomintang. But these measures are to be immediately effective.

Counter-revolutionary Proposals.
The demands of the reactionary agents of the militarists are that all members of the Communist Party who are at the same time members of the Kuomintang and who work in Kuomintang organizations or hold posts in the Nationalist government of army must leave the Communist Party, otherwise they will immediately be removed from office. Also members of the Communist Party must not carry on Communist work under the cover of the Kuomintang.

An additional demand is one prohibiting members of the Kuomintang joining any other political party under penalty of facing accusations of rebellion against the Kuomintang. All this is in direct violation of one of the principles of Sun Yat Sen that specifically stipulated that Communists should always have the right to work within the Kuomintang.

MILITANT GROUP IN MINER UNION ISSUES BULLETIN

Demands Strong Drive To Win Coal Strike

CHICAGO, Ill., July 31.—Calling for organization of non-union fields, for nationalization of the mines and the railroads, for relief for the striking miners, but especially for a more militant and aggressive policy by the strikers themselves, the Progressive Miners Committee, an organization of rank and file miners belonging to the United Mine Workers of America, has issued here the first number of "The Miners' Strike Bulletin."

The nature of this movement of progressives among the miners is shown in a statement put out by the committee, on the first page of its strike bulletin; in which under the title, "Why the Strike Bulletin?" they say:

The strike of the bituminous miners is now in its fourth month. The operators have carried on a vicious campaign, in their attempt to enforce a wage cut and to materially worsen the conditions of the miners. This campaign applies equally to the anthracite miners, where the check-off system is not being enforced, and where the miners are compelled to strike against wage cuts and lengthening of the work-days.

This strike bulletin is issued by the Progressive Miners' Committee for the purpose of rallying the rank and file to militantly struggle against these attacks, to fight against the weak-kneed begging policy of the Lewis administration, and to demand that the real fighting spirit and strength of the Miners' Union be organized, that the grievances and demands of the anthracite miners be linked up with that of the striking bituminous miners, that the struggle be made jointly and the strike brought swiftly to a victorious conclusion.

Many left-wingers and progressives labor under the illusion that it is wrong to criticize the Lewis administration during the period of strike, even though they know that the policies being pursued leads, not to victory, but either to defeat or at best a demoralizing compromise.

This is the main reason why the Progressives have not issued a statement dealing with the strike situation. This position is wrong and must be combatted. The left-wing with the progressive forces in the Miners' Union must compel the leaders to follow a militant struggle policy.

The Lewis administration have thrown away the national agreement. They are doing nothing to organize the non-union territory. No attempt is being made to enforce the check-

New American Marine Base At Olangapo Has Strongest Pacific Unit

MANILA, July 31.—Olangapo, the site of America's new marine base in the Far East, is booming like a western village. One month ago it resembled Sleepy Hollow and today it resembles the center of a baby gold rush. Fifteen hundred marines were landed at Olangapo on their way to China. Subsequently about 1,000 of them were taken to Shanghai, but the important fact is that the government is building barracks and making other improvements which leave no doubt of its purpose.

Bars which cluster outside the limits of the new reservation are thriving; there is new paint on the swinging doors and the brass foot rails have been polished. Everything will be ready for the Marines when they return from China.

A total personnel of 2,500 men and officers will be stationed in Olangapo before the end of the year. Together with the personnel of the military base previously established there, and the Filipino population of the town, there will shortly be a metropolis of some 5,000 or more.

Marines now stationed at Olangapo are the best equipped fighting unit ever brought to the Pacific. Aircraft, tanks, artillery and gas equipment are included.

off system in the anthracite. They refuse to set up relief committees, in spite of the fact that many miners' families are going hungry. They simply refuse to organize for the real strength of miners for a fight. Under these circumstances, the struggle is twofold, the progressive must carry on a struggle in the union to compel the Lewis administration to carry on a real fight against the coal operators. Then the solidified organization must throw its complete strength into the struggle against the coal operators.

The "Save the Union" program which is also our program and which was endorsed by the majority of the members of the Miners' Union, can and will win the strike.

Coal miners demand action, you are facing a great responsibility. Now is the time to act.—Progressive Miners Committee.

The bulletin commends the marching miners of District 2, John Brophy's district, and stands by the slogan of the "Save the Union" ticket in the last miners' elections.

It carries news of the struggle, of evictions, of attempted strike-breaking, of barbed wire entanglements around mining towns, and calls for defense of Sacco and Vanzetti.

The bulletin sells for five cents a copy, or \$1.50 a hundred, and is published at 423 Belden Ave., Chicago.

Vesuvius Active Again.

NAPLES, July 31.—Vesuvius has resumed activity. The ancient volcano is belching fire and smoke and some lava.

Tourists are thronging to Naples to witness the beautiful and awe-inspiring sight and the hills around the bay of Naples are thronged at night with those witnessing the splendor of the eruption.

THIRD BLOCK COOPERATIVE HOUSES—In the Workers' Co-operative Colony

OPPOSITE BRONX PARK IS BEING CONSTRUCTED

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The first block houses is completed and fully occupied; the second block is under construction and rented; the co-operative stores are to be opened soon; plans for the third block houses are completed.

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Milwaukee Communists Picnic on August 7

MILWAUKEE, July 31.—The Workers (Communist) Party, Local Milwaukee, has arranged a picnic with outdoor dancing and games for Sunday, August 7, at the Arcadian Inn, Greenfield Ave., West Allis. Prominent speakers just returned from the Soviet Union will address the crowd. Take the Waukesha Rapid Transit trains marked "Local" leaving the Public Service Building 15 minutes past the hour. Get off at Sunny Slope station and walk three blocks north. You can also board trains at 8th and Michigan, 16th and Clybourn, 27th and Clybourn, and 35th and Clybourn. By auto or bus up Greenfield Ave. to the door.

Four women were injured, one of them seriously, when the engine backfire of a motor launch docked at the foot of Bedford Ave., in the Sheepshead Bay section, set fire to the craft.

Books On

COMPANY UNIONS

And Other Dangers to the American Labor Movement

COMPANY UNIONS by ROBT. W. DUNN

A study of employee representation plans, "works councils" and other substitutes for Labor Unions—with conclusion and a program for the fight against company unionism by Wm. Z. Foster.

Of special interest is a section dealing with the "Yellow Dog Contract" of the company union in the I. R. T. in the impending N. Y. strike.

25 CENTS.



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THE LEFT WING IN THE GARMENT UNIONS By Margaret Larkin —15

WHAT'S WRONG IN THE CARPENTERS' UNION By Jay Lovestone —10

LABOR LIEUTENANTS OF AMERICAN IMPERIALISM By Jay Lovestone —10

LEFT WING UNIONISM By D. J. Saposs (Cloth) \$1.00

THE DAILY WORKER PUB. CO.

33 First Street New York

SENATOR IGLESIAS OF PORTO RICO, TOOL OF AMERICAN IMPERIALISTS

By J. Nevarez, Organizer, Communist League of Porto Rico.

Santiago Iglesias, honorable senator and leader of organized labor in Porto Rico, shares with Don Antonio Barcelo the political leadership of the island. In Porto Rico, Senator Iglesias is hailed as Barcelo's future rival for the office of governor should the colony be granted political autonomy (which the two above mentioned are jointly campaigning to secure from congress) or as the logical senator from Porto Rico, should the impossible happen and Porto Rico be admitted to statehood. In the convention of the Pan-American Federation of Labor, however, Iglesias presents a pitiable picture, a meek and most perfect flunkey of the leaders of the American labor bureaucracy, an interpreter for President Green to whom he bows with meek reverence at the slightest nod.

It was at the last convention of the Pan-American Federation of Labor that Iglesias was given the post of Spanish secretary to that body, a job which he deserves for his services to American imperialism in Porto Rico. Iglesias has proved his ability to turn the tide of anti-imperialism developing in the labor movement of Latin America.

Faker Betrays Latin Labor.

The island of Porto Rico, the first of the colonies secured in the war with Spain, to be completely subjugated to the will of Wall Street, served as a sort of experimental laboratory for the American imperialist. With Gompers' aid, the scheme was conceived of bringing the labor movement of Latin America under the domination of Wall Street's labor lieutenants. Santiago Iglesias is a by-product of this experiment staged in Porto Rico, and the organization in 1918 of the pan-A. F. of L. is the result.

Porto Rico, previous to the Yankee invasion, was a country of small, diversified agriculture, the land being for the most part in the hands of small land owners, with large families and tenancy depending on them. The semi-feudal social-forms of old Spain prevailed there.

With the American invasion in 1898, the change from a colony of semi-feudal Spain to that of a modern highly developed imperialist power, effected an immediate economic revolution in the island. The immediate penetration of American finance, thru the National City Bank of New York and others, led to the hasty expropriation of thousands of handworkers, estimated to date at about 40,000 titleholders plus their dependents. Thousands of the island's best and most fertile acreage

fell into the hands of American and other foreign corporations, who devoted these lands to large agriculture, sugar, tobacco and coffee cultivation. The thousands expropriated were forced into wage slavery, to labor in the plantation sugar mills and tobacco factories. Porto Rico then became the scene of the most brutal exploitation of workers; hours, sunrise to sunset; wages 60 cents per day, together with the plundering of the wealth created, by the stockholders, coupon clippers, in the form of profit and "earned" dividends.

Exploited Workers Revolt.

Such conditions did not long prevail without creating a feeling of revolt among the masses of exploited, which gave birth to the desire for workers' organization. This movement for workers' organization came under the leadership of Santiago Iglesias, an anarchist emigre from Spain, who because of his experience in the anarchist movement in Spain, and wider experience in work of agitation among the masses, became outstanding in the workers' movement in Porto Rico and was trusted by the workers to lead them.

American economic and political rule in Porto Rico is not entirely free from resistance on the part of the Spanish and native capitalist class.

On the contrary, the resistance offered the Americans by the native bourgeoisie, primarily of a political nature, was one that worried the American authorities. Thus the outstanding political leader of the Porto Rican and Spanish bourgeois, Luis Munoz Rivera, fought the American political administration, demanding political independence for the island, until 1915, when he capitulated to American political rule. The American rulers sought means to overcome this resistance on the part of the bourgeoisie and prevent any mass movement coming to the support of the "independendistas" (at that time the unionist party) 1900-1915. And here is where Sam Gompers came to the assistance of American imperialism.

Gompers Bribed Iglesias.

The A. F. of L., thru the good graces of Gompers, became interested in the workers' movement led by the anarchist and militant Santiago Iglesias, who rallied workers and peasants to organize and fight their exploiters, both foreign and native, and who therefore was constantly persecuted and jailed by the local authorities and his life threatened.

Gompers saw in the movement led by Iglesias an opportunity of winning mass support away from any independence movement led by native bourgeoisie and bringing the

FAMOUS REACTIONARIES COMPETE FOR HINDENBURG'S TITLE



Five German leaders are being regarded as possible successors to President von Hindenburg as his eightieth birthday, on Oct. 2, draws near and talk of his resignation persists. He is an old man and many believe he thinks it is time for him to retire. Those most prominently mentioned to succeed the man who has exerted tremendous power in Germany for many years are Gen. Hans von Seeckt, Hjalmar Schacht, former chief of the army; Walter Simons, chief justice of the supreme court; Foreign Minister Gustav Stresemann, and Hans Luther, president of the Reichsbank.

workers to the support of American domination.

The Executive Council proceeded by extending offers of material and other practical assistance to Santiago Iglesias in his efforts to organize the workers, and creating a labor organization whose avowed aim would be to strive to eliminate the semi-feudal condition which oppressed the masses, and raise the standard of life of the Porto Rican masses to that of the American workers on the continent. The American authorities cooperated with the A. F. of L. in offering Iglesias protection in his mission, a thing of which Iglesias speaks with sentiments of almost childish gratefulness and admiration.

Thus, by such methods of bribery the American rulers won over the leader of the workers' movement and the masses of workers. Iglesias to this day is an ardent exponent of American "democratic" institutions, a preacher in Latin America of Gompersism and the good intentions of the Yankees. The following shows how Iglesias bows until his nose touches the tips of the Yankee boots; thus in upholding American administration he speaks to workers in Porto Rico:

"In office where questions affecting laborers are to be passed on, we need Americans who are accustomed to treat laborers like people, not caciques (native bourgeois) who believe laborers to be inferior beings." (Union Obrero March 16, 1912.)

Hence followed the creation of the Free Federation of Workmen of Porto Rico, affiliated to the A. F. of L., whose policies are dictated by the A. F. of L. executive council and administered by Iglesias and his gang of retainers.

The workers of Porto Rico, however, took the organizations of the Federation Libre seriously, considered it as a means by which they could organize and struggle for better conditions. Thus the workers rallied around the Federation Libre, until its ranks in 1916-7 counted 80,000 members, and, during the war years, Porto Rico became the scene of great mass strikes in the sugar, tobacco, and all other industries on the island.

Starvation for Workers As Japanese Seek Cheap Labor Supply in China

HONOLULU, July 31.—Declaring that the United States is working against Japan through China and that Japan is no longer antagonistic to the Soviet government, Yuzuka Tsurumi, Japanese political orator, joined the imperialists assembled at the Institute of Pacific relations yesterday, by announcing that Japan intends to hold the lease of the Kwantung peninsula and the South Manchurian Railway zone and demands its right to own and lease land in any place not decided on, while Japanese are to have full right to travel, reside and trade in Manchuria. He further insisted on the joint Sino-Japanese operation of the Hanyan Pinnan mines.

He frankly states that Japan's imperialist policies in China are dictated by Japanese need for raw materials and announced the "natural rights" of peoples to seek the best means of livelihood.

While admitting that the "stabilization" of China and its penetration by Japanese imperialism would create a desirable and unlimited source of cheap labor, Tsurumi stated unemployment was acute in Japan and the poverty of the people would be further increased by Japanese imperialism in China.

Dr. Shiroshi Nasu of Tokio University addressed the conference on the Japanese cooperative movement, producing figures showing that there are now 14,000 cooperative locals in Japan with a membership of 3,000,000. The peasant organizations number 4,000 with 340,000 members.

SOME GIRL UNIONISTS OF CHINA

By ANISE.

HANKOW, China, July 31. (FP).—In the great 4th congress of the All-China Labor Federation meeting in Hankow, I was struck by the faces of some women delegates. Girl delegates, I should have said, since they were clearly not over 20. One of them, when she bent her soft round face and soft bobbed hair over the desk to write her notes, might have been a 10-year old in a primary school, so gently childlike was she. Later I learned that she was Wang Ken-Yin, head of the Shanghai women's delegation, who delivered on the second day of the congress a most fiery speech against Gen. Chiang Kai-Shek's suppression of workers.

Ardent Speakers.
There was another girl who sat directly below the platform. At first I was hardly sure if she were a girl at all and if some glorious glowing boy in his teens, full of ardor and devotion. Her boyish bob, the swinging clenched fist into the air, crying out the slogans, and especially the embarrassed grin with which she sank back when once she had shrieked a slogan all alone, were all boyish rather than feminine. At high moments of the congress her rapt uplifted face showed a determined willingness to walk straight into machine guns whenever demanded. Only when she turned at the meeting's end to drop her arm around the two girls behind her, and I saw her entire figure, was I certain of her sex.

I invited the women delegates to dinner, on behalf of the workers' press of America. We talked for hours together, and they told their stories. Of 20 women from 4 provinces attending as labor delegates, 17 were workers direct from the shop.

Direct From Shops.
Wang Ken-Yin, the child-faced orator from Shanghai, is 20. From the age of 8 she has worked in spinning mills. For the first 6 months of labor she got no wage at all, being merely an apprentice. Then she began to get 6 cents a day. Miss Wang has worked in 4 different factories through the days of her youth. She gets now the magnificent sum of 21 American cents a day.

Miss Wang told me the benefits of the union, organized two years ago in the great explosion of labor activity after the May 30 shooting by the British in Shanghai. "Formerly we had half a day holiday on Sunday; now we have all day Sunday because of the union," she said. "When I was young and made mistakes, the foreman beat me; the older girls he did not beat, but fined them very high. Now the union protests the beatings and does not allow big fines."

Studied in Lunch Hour.
Twelve hours a day is the time Miss Wang must work. But other girls from Shanghai told me they worked 16 hours, from 4 a. m. to 8 p. m. In the modern factories which work two shifts the day is 12 hours. I asked the Shanghai girls how many could read and write. Three out of eight (not counting the students), said they could read but not write. Since most had begun their factory life at the age of 9 and had worked 12 hours or more each day, I asked where they had learned.

"Till Chiang came the union sent teachers to the factories at lunch time," they explained. "It was the one free moment in the day and we used it to learn to read."

Even though illiterate, they were fully aware of the work of their trade union. "We held public meetings before Gen. Chiang Kai-Shek started his oppressions," said Miss Wang, "but now they are secret."

Asked what they expected from the Nationalist government and from their union four or five contributed parts of the answer:

"From the Nationalist government we get the union, for without it the unions are always suppressed and the leaders shot. The union is all of us, so it fights for what we need. We expect an 8-hour day and better wages. This is specially needed for women who are most oppressed of all human beings. Not only must the woman work long hours in the factory, but she must wash and sweep at home and also comb her hair and such things. We expect the Nationalist government to make the factories have schools for us to learn things. And also a special room to feed babies in. And also hospital care when we are sick, because we are all too poor to pay for doctor's care. And also vacation with pay before and after babies are born. Also to abolish all cruel and shameful punishments."

Chiang Kills Girls.
Cruel and shameful punishments they defined as "being shut in a little wooden cage all night that you can't lie down in, for making a mistake."

All of these girls face capture and death if they return to Shanghai where Chiang Kai-Shek has been executing hundreds of workers for alleged Communist tendencies. They smile. It is evident that they are too full of life to take the thought of death seriously. Yet girls as young as these have already gone bravely to death at the hands of the counter-revolution in China's coast cities.

They all send greetings to America's workers. It would be incredible to them if I should explain that millions of American workers are not at all interested in world revolution. I do not tell them. I smile back and convey their greetings.

Prison Made Shoes Stamped as Munson Last Army Product

WASHINGTON, July 31 (FP).—Shoes made in the Indiana state penitentiary are being sold on the market as United States army Munson last shoes, asserts the federal trade commission in ordering the Commonwealth Manufacturing Co. not to place the letters "U. S." on its products. These shoes, made by forced labor of unpaid prisoners, compete on the open market with union-made shoes, depriving unionists of work and adding to the glut of footwear now congesting the market.

The Commonwealth firm, whose stockholders profit from prison labor and fraud, is also ordered not to represent itself as a "manufacturer" to hide the fact that its shoes are prison-made. The firm merely acts as wholesaler. The Commonwealth's prison shoes are "greatly inferior in quality and workmanship" to the army shoes they are made to imitate, the commission states.

Big Croton Dam Overflow.
CROTON, N. Y., July 31.—Never before in mid-summer has there been an overflow of water at the big Croton dam of the New York City's chain of reservoirs in Croton, but today a waterfall three inches in depth is flowing over the wide spillway of the dam and being lost in the gorge of the old Croton River bed 150 feet below. The daily water loss is about 500,000,000 gallons.

American Doctor In Soviet Union Finds Health Bureau Good

LENINGRAD, July 31.—Dr. W. Horsley Gantt, a physician of Charlottesville, Va., has just finished a large two volume work on his medical inspection of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. Gantt finds that while there is an increase in the number of cases of tuberculosis and trachoma, and a wave of malaria is just now sweeping the marshy regions, other diseases show a marked decrease, due to continual improvements of the methods of the public health departments. The diseases thus markedly reduced are especially smallpox, typhus, cholera, and influenza.

Infant mortality is reduced to 177 deaths per thousand births, a point much lower than in the United States. The Moscow birth rate is thirty a thousand and the New York rate is twenty-one per thousand.

Dr. Gantt has the highest praise for the State Health-bureau of the Soviet Union and for the individual physicians who work for the state.

Amsterdam Disliked By Iglesias, But One Delegate Will Risk It

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Samuel O. Yudico, who has been acting as a member of the Mexican delegation at the Pan-American Federation of Labor convention here, has left for New York, whence he is to embark for Amsterdam, as a fraternal delegate to the forthcoming congress of the International Federation of Trade Unions. Yudico is a member of the Mexican chamber of deputies, and also a member of the executive committee of the Mexican Confederation of Labor (C. R. O. M.). The departure of Yudico for Amsterdam recalls the fact that Santiago Iglesias, Spanish-language secretary of the Pan-American Federation of Labor and right-hand man of President Green in Latin America, has frequently of late expressed to newspaper men his displeasure with what he calls "the manipulations of the Amsterdam International on the American continent."

Hays in Radio Talk Says Legion Leads Attacks On Liberty

Certain reactionary organizations, including the American Defense Society and the National Security League were attacked as "unpatriotic" by Arthur Garfield Hays in a radio address broadcast Monday night by Station WPCB at Park Central Hotel, New York City.

Mr. Hays, who is a member of the Executive Committee of the American Civil Liberties Union, also branded the American Legion, Woman's Temperance Society and Ku Klux Klan as "censorship organizations."

Losing Liberties.
"Little by little the liberties of American citizens are slipping away," said Mr. Hays, "and the process is so gradual as to be hardly noticeable. However, we are gradually losing even the fundamental rights of free speech, free press and free assembly."

"You can speak and write on any subject you please in Pennsylvania, West Virginia and New Jersey, unless, perchance, the subject concerns unionism in time of strike."

"In California the I. W. W. are jailed for expressing their views. In Tennessee, you can talk, I presume, on any subject except that which is closest to the hearts of the people,—to wit, religion."

No Refuge Here

"Freedom of residence is a fundamental right and yet in 1925 Dr. Oslan Sweet and ten other Negroes in Detroit were put on trial for murder for defending themselves against a mob of white men who tried to force them from their homes."

"We are no longer the country of the oppressed of other nations. Our immigration laws bar out the seekers of opportunity in America. We are not even the country of political refugees. We send anti-Fascist back to Italy, sometimes to jail and torture."

Legion Worst

"Unfortunately, during the last year, the American Legion appears to have been a fairly active agency of intolerance and oppression. Twenty-seven states report that they were worse than the Ku Klux Klan. An exception of course must be made in favor of the Willard Straight Post and a few others which regard themselves as American first, to whom intolerance is more hateful than radicalism. But many of our former soldiers regard themselves as potential guardians whose duty to protect present conditions is more important than the obligation to defend eternal principles."

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The Fight Against Another August 4



Thirteen years ago the workers of the world were confronted with the terrifying prospect of a World War.

This war lasted for three long years, which cost us millions of dead and wounded, and heavy financial burdens placed upon the working class.

August 4th has burned a lesson deep in our hearts.

We have resolved that there shall never again be another August 4th, that never again shall the workers of the world become cannon fodder in the interests of the J. P. Morgan, John D. Rockefeller and the rest of that pirate crew.

The drive for Five Thousand New Readers for the Daily Worker is one effective way to fight against the danger of another August 4th, which is daily and hourly threatening us.

Already our gunboats are in China.

Already our marines are in Nicaragua.

Already the clouds of the capitalist offensive against the Soviet Union are gathering.

We must build our army for the fight.

We must spread the knowledge of the new disaster which threatens to overtake us.

We must do this by securing Five Thousand New Readers for the Daily Worker.

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No. 6 by Leon Trotsky
No. 6 A brilliant criticism of present day literary groupings in Russia, and a discussion of the relation of art to life.

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No. 7 A striking account of the lives and theories and practical achievements of the founders of scientific socialism, by the Director of the Marx-Engels Institute.

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The Stock Market Responds to Geneva.

Half a hundred separate issues of investment stocks have reached their best prices of the year on the market. For the third day the market at the close of the week witnessed the movement of more than two million shares. With such velocity were stocks moving that the close presented a bewildering spectacle. When the market closed and the movement was analyzed it presented interesting and instructive as well as frightfully ominous developments.

The cause of this rapid movement and sky-rocketing of stocks is not to be found in any present streak of prosperity in this country, but is solely due to speculative investment in certain kinds of stock—STOCK IN WAR INDUSTRIES. This dealing in futures is due to the collapse of the Geneva naval conference, or what might more correctly be called a war conference. The disagreement between the United States and Britain over relative strength of naval cruisers and the break-down of the Geneva conference is the signal for the most ambitious competition in armaments the world has yet witnessed. This competition will not be limited to cruisers, but will be extended to include every instrument of destruction. The orders for armor plate for battleships will mount to millions of dollars, the manufacturers of high concentrated explosives will work over time, the chemical industries will produce ever more deadly gases and perfect its devastating liquid fire, arms manufacturing industries will turn out millions of guns to belch forth the message of imperialism on a thousand battlefields in every part of the inhabitable globe.

At this moment the imperialist powers and their agents are waging war against the Chinese revolution and conspiring to wage war against the Soviet Union, which stands as the outpost of the world revolution and as the one formidable enemy of imperialism. But at the same time Britain and the United States and their vassal nations engage in predatory wars against the workers and peasants of the colonial and semi-colonial countries they strive for supremacy against each other. This policy must inevitably lead to an open conflict between them. When they can no longer carry out their imperialist ambitions through diplomatic tricks the fight will break forth with the elemental violence of another and more frightful war. In preparation for the conflict the war industries will work full blast and the stocks in those concerns will continue to soar ever higher. The munition profiteers see visions of mountains of gold—blood money—flowing into their hands. Simultaneous with the announcement of the determined stand of the British war-mongers against any compromise at Geneva there occurs in America the merging of United States Steel, the E. I. du Pont de Nemours ammunition trust and the General Motors concern; the manipulators of this giant merger are also heavy stockholders in chemical and dye concerns. This is a 100 per cent war combination. It will be recalled that two years ago Elbert H. Gary, head of the steel trust, initiated the program of reorganizing the great industrial plants of the nation so that they could be changed from a "peace time basis" to a war basis within forty-eight hours. General Motors accepted the proposals, as did also Henry Ford; the powder trust is always on a war basis.

Friday's rise in the market on these stocks is indicative of the fact that the war-mongers have drawn the proper conclusions for their class from the fiasco at Geneva.

It is up to the working class to draw its conclusions and prepare for the most determined fight against these new conspiracies against us. We cannot effectively oppose war by mere pacifist yearnings, by longing for peace in a world in which there yet remains too much that must be destroyed by blood and fire. We must prepare to fight against war by creating organizations that will make it impossible for the conspirators to carry out their dastardly conspiracies against us. Thirteen years ago the world was plunged into the last world war by the conflicting imperialisms of Europe. Today we face another war situation and it is the imperative duty of every revolutionist and every class-conscious worker to help to organize for the fight with every weapon at hand or that can be devised against the imperialist master class of his own country in order to weaken and if possible cripple them so that they cannot enter into the arena for another world war.

Sacco Warns Against "Blind Optimism"

It is amazing to see the childish confidence that many people calling themselves radicals place in Governor Fuller and his committee that is supposed to have investigated the Sacco and Vanzetti frame-up, when even the most paltry understanding of the case ought to convince one that the whole proceeding has been nothing but a farce, a shabby pretense, in order to shield the criminals responsible for the torture of these victims of class vengeance.

Altho many of the so-called friends and supporters of Sacco and Vanzetti yield to the illusions that the class enemies of these men will give them a fair hearing and liberate them so they may return to the ranks of the labor movement, the condemned men hold no such illusions.

Nicola Sacco, in reply to one of these sentimentalists who wrote him that "tho the suffering be long and weary it will soon end in freedom," wrote a document that will stand high in the history of labor. Sacco branded the opinions of the correspondent as a "legend of nonsense," and asked, "Do you not know the ends to which the defenders of this decrepit old society will go? Under the circumstances it pains me to see such blind optimism in a comrade. Are you waiting to see them kill us first, so that you can build a monument?"

That reply, printed in full in another part of THE DAILY WORKER, should be food for thought on the part of all those defending Sacco and Vanzetti, who have expressed some degree of confidence in Governor Fuller of Massachusetts and his advisory committee. Even the Federated Press has been guilty of such puerile utterances. Only last week it reported that the president of the Massachusetts state federation of labor thought he had

Government Agents Speak as Labor Delegates

By MANUEL GOMEZ.

(This is the second of a series of articles analyzing the Pan-American Federation of Labor and its recent convention at Washington.)

Martinez Unmasks Pan-A. F. of L. The Washington convention would be a memorable one if only because it furnished the unprecedented spectacle of the rising anti-imperialist protest of Latin America finding its way even into the Pan-American Federation of Labor, where everything was organized against it. The Ocotlán massacre provided the setting but actual accomplishment must be credited largely to the championship of delegate Martinez of Venezuela, whose convention fight, the defeated, could not be annulled.

Martinez's stand in opposition to the rest of the convention was hesitant and faltering but it will have deep-going consequences. For not only did Martinez say his say, at least momentarily, but he obliged Mr. Green and the others to defend their own position. Their replies to the Venezuelan "hot head," as they called him, constituted as perfect an example of self-exposure as has ever been witnessed.

Delegates Were Fakes. Before the convention was four days old it had become plain that the greater part of the participants were not labor delegates at all but a choice collection of government agents and toolies!

Most of the evidence came out in the discussion on Martinez's general resolution against the Monroe Doctrine and American imperialism. Martinez had attacked Wall Street and Washington for their consistent aggressions against Latin America, pointing out among other things that they had robbed Colombia of the Panama Canal and continued to tyrannize over the republic of Panama to this day, that they held Cuba under the Platt Amendment, that they had violated the sovereignty of Haiti, Santo Domingo and Nicaragua, that they had repeatedly conspired against Mexico, that they were supporting the most flagrant and repulsive dictatorships in Latin America: such as that of Gomez in Venezuela, that of Leguia in Peru and that of Machado, the notorious assassin of trade-unionists, in Cuba.

As soon as I heard the reading of Martinez's resolution I knew it was going to mean trouble, but I was entirely unprepared for the exhibition that followed. It was not Green or Woll but the Latin-Americans who jumped first to their feet with eager replicas upon their lips!

Peruvian Traitors Loudest. "I understood the report of the resolutions committee was to be accepted unanimously," one of the Peruvian delegates declared indignantly. "This resolution is an insult to all of us. There is no tyranny of any kind in Peru. I believe the only tyranny that exists is in the hot head of the delegate from Venezuela. We, who come as delegates from a land where freedom reigns, where labor has every legitimate right, cannot consent to a statement being made that the President of Peru is a tyrant."

Now the dictatorship of Leguia in Peru has long been one of the scandals of South America. To anyone even vaguely familiar with the conditions in that unhappy land—where there is a labor conspiracy act under which practically the entire Peruvian working class is conscripted to work a certain number of days each year without pay on the construction jobs of the Foundation Co. (owned by Wall Streets interests, with President Leguia himself holding some of the shares)—this speech of the Peruvian delegate is a telltale one. That it was no chance utterance was proved the next minute, when the other delegate from Peru rose and elaborated upon it.

The Peruvian delegates had much to say in the convention, both in support of Leguia's government and in support of any reactionary measure that came up for consideration. To complete the mission for which undoubtedly they had been sent to Washington, they introduced a chauvinistic resolution on the Tacna-Arica question, denouncing the population of Chile and demanding that the Tacna-Arica territory be handed over to Peru, in accordance with the patriotic insistence of the Peruvian government.

Peruvians From Paper Organizations. Inasmuch as the Federation of Labor of Lima, the only labor body in Peru having any substantial strength, has refused to have anything to do with the so-called Pan-American Federation of Labor, it is worth while asking what organizations were re-

"persuaded Fuller" on certain points regarding the credibility of testimony of witnesses for the defense. Such uncritical interpretation of news only aids in lulling the workers into a false sense of security regarding the enormity of the crime against these two workers that will be carried out, unless the protests and organized action of the workers of this and other countries assumes within the next week such gigantic proportions that the malignant powers now conspiring against Sacco and Vanzetti will not dare carry out their plans.

Sacco is aware of the situation and is perfectly correct when he declares that "only an international protest can free us."

Let us spurn further insipid twaddle about the "fairness" of Fuller and the rest of the jackal pack who want to destroy these two victims of class justice in order to terrorize other workers into submission to capitalist despotism and let us exert every ounce of energy in order to mobilize the masses for action in behalf of freedom for Sacco and Vanzetti.

FOR six days delegates claiming to represent the organized workers of North, South and Central America met and debated. On the first day of the convention the associated press reported that 300 Nicaraguans had been slaughtered by the U. S. marines in Nicaragua. The news echoed through the world but it did not shake the convention, presided over by President William Green of the A. F. of L. A resolution of protest submitted by the Nicaraguan delegation was quietly brushed aside, a "respectful petition" to President Coolidge being adopted in its place. Why? How is it that the convention did not take up a single important matter of practical trade-union co-operation on behalf of the workers of the Americas? What is this "Pan-American Federation of Labor" and how is it that reports of its convention filled the newspapers with attacks against American imperialism while the convention itself engaged in no such attack? What did Latin America learn as a result of the opposition of a single delegate at the convention? What is the future of all-American working class co-operation in relation to the "Pan-American Federation of Labor"? These and other questions are answered by Manuel Gomez in the present series of articles on the Pan-American Federation of Labor and its convention, written especially for THE DAILY WORKER. Gomez is secretary of the United States section of the All-American Anti-Imperialist League, having sections in twelve countries of the American continent. He attended every session of the convention and has been in close touch with the affairs of the Pan-American Federation of Labor for a number of years.

presented by the two Peruvians at the Washington convention. Their credentials bore high-sounding names: the "Universal Union of Confederations of Artisans and Laborers of Peru" and the "Assembly of United Societies of Peru." This is the first time that either of them has been heard of.

I overheard one of the newspapermen asking delegate Luis Roberto Rios Castell of Peru exactly what kind of organization it was that he represented. The query was a puzzle, but he answered:

"Oh, a general organization."

"Is it a trade-union organization?"

"No, it isn't a trade-union organization."

"Is it a cooperative, then?"

"No, it isn't exactly a cooperative."

"Well, then, what can it be?"

"You see, it is an organization friendly to the working people."

The Peruvian attack on Martinez did not lack delegates to second it. A delegate from Panama took a hand in the debate in order to reply to the insinuation that the United States government had ever interfered in Panama, and declared proudly if unconvincingly that "the republic of Panama is just as free and sovereign as any country on earth."

Dominican Delegate Terrified. Then came delegate Pozos of Santo Domingo to say that although the Dominican delegation had originally signed Martinez's resolution it was under a grave misapprehension and to request that the delegation's name be "erased from a document which details a long list of unproved charges and which attacks governments."

President Green arose from the chair to say graciously that the request of the Dominican delegate would be granted.

It should be stated here that the Dominican Confederation of Labor is another one of the myths represented by the convention of the P. A. F. of L. There is no real labor movement in Santo Domingo. There has been a small body of intellectuals there known as the "Nationalist Brotherhood" which sent delegates to the 1921 and 1924 conventions of the P. A. F. of L. It is now announced that this "Nationalist Brotherhood" has been merged with the mythical "Dominican Confederation of Labor."

Cuban Delegates Defend Dictator. But for unadulterated depravity the prize must go to the Cuban delegation. Unlike most of the other Latin-Americans, the Cubans carried credentials of a bona fide labor organization, even though it is an organization operating in a single industry and including only a part of the workers in that industry.

To have representatives of this one organization—the Railroad Brotherhood of the North of Cuba—speak for the Cuban labor movement is, however, a cruel joke. The great mass of the Cuban unions have repeatedly denounced the Pan-American Federation of Labor and refuse to send delegates to its conventions.

Cuba has been much in the newspapers of late, owing to the brutal attacks against the workers and peasants carried out wholesale by President Machado in connivance with U. S. Ambassador Crowder and the Sugar Trust. Trade unions have been destroyed, their offices scuttled and their leaders jailed or assassinated. So vicious has been the anti-labor tyranny of President Machado that trade-union periodicals in every country in the world have protested against it. Even the A. F. of L. has felt it necessary to send out through its officials news service a series of articles by Chester M. Wright denouncing Machado in the roughest terms.

Yet the Cuban delegation to the Washington convention of the Pan-American Federation of Labor was so brazen in its apology for the Machado government that some of

the pseudo-delegates from Central America felt obliged to warn the gathering against accepting the Cuban proposals without the most careful study.

Guatemalan Tells Truth About Cuba. "I don't want to cast any suspicion whatever upon the Cuban delegates," said Quintana of Guatemala, "nor do I want their proposal defeated, but I would suggest that the executive committee of the Pan-American Federation of Labor should act very cautiously and investigate conditions carefully, so that we may not be victimized and taken by surprise. In our brief stop in Cuba on our way here we saw many things that did not look very lovely."

The Cuban delegates—who allowed a message of greeting to the convention to go into the minutes without objection—had a number of obviously governmental proposals to present. I shall take them up in subsequent articles. At present it will be sufficient to reproduce the following resolution submitted to the convention by the delegates:

Yellow Resolutions Fail.

"Whereas, considering that the delegates of Cuba to this Congress have heard attentively and with great interest, the documents and commentaries referring to the labor situation of their country, which are inserted in the report of the Executive Council, and

"Whereas, considering that opportunistly sent reports to the Pan-American Federation of Labor in relation to the labor events in Cuba, and the attitude that the government of President Machado has observed, and maintains at the present time; therefore be it

"Resolved, By this Congress that its attitude toward the Cuban government be determined by the following:

"1. The Congress declared that it is satisfied to know by the declarations made by the labor delegates of Cuba that the workmen of that Republic are not at present restrained or prevented from organizing freely any unions or syndicates or in developing their work while their activities have the character and aim of favoring labor conditions, civilizing industrial conditions and establishing social and economic reforms, when they do not employ practices and procedures against the public order, or the institutions of the government.

"2. The Congress remains informed also that the genuine organizations and labor leaders of Cuba have had to contend at all times with difficult situations created by the action of the government, while opposing several times the extemporaneous radical movements whose deeds gave place to situations of violence which affect the true activities of labor in the country as a whole; and the congress has the hope that the difficulties which have arisen in Cuba in the functioning of the genuine labor organizations will disappear completely, these labor unions having the guarantees and protection of the law and of the constituted government from which they await protection and constitutional opportunities without favor or privilege."

This resolution was not adopted, but the mere fact that it could be presented with the unanimous approval of the Cuban delegation speaks volumes as to the integrity of that delegation.

Support of Machado was, fitly enough, linked up with support of American imperialism. Joining in the condemnation of the resolution submitted by Martinez of Venezuela, one of the Cubans remarked:

Platt Amendment "Blessing." "All the Cubans without exceptions whatsoever owe a debt of gratitude to the United States. We are in favor of the Platt Amendment, which has made possible the present successful regimen under President Machado. There is perfect liberty in Cuba except for trouble-makers and Communists. Our freedom from Spain was due precisely to the Monroe Doctrine which the Venezuelan delegate would have us reject."

A word about the Guatemalan delegation which did not like the Cubans' support of Machado. As soon as the Guatemalan conscription-of-labor law was criticized the Guatemalans waxed indignant in their turn. The law, they said, was not so bad. Guatemala was the freest country on earth except for the U. S. Labor was well taken care of. Why, only a short time ago the government put in a Bureau of Labor and will soon elevate it to the rank of a department.

"Why should we pass such

DRAMA

"The Russian Revolution" Coming to Cameo Saturday

Beginning next Saturday the Film Arts Guild will present for its American premiere at the Cameo, following the current showing of "Passion," a sensational film-document, "The Russian Revolution," in which the actual events leading up to and the persons involved in the great upheaval which shook the world, are pictured. We see the roots of the revolt, and the tremendous uprising culminating in the foundation of the Soviet Republic. No part of the film is "studio." It is all actual, bona fide material taken by the omnipresent cameraman. This film will cause as much discussion as "Potemkin," and perhaps more because of its astounding realism.

On the same program will be presented another unique document, "The Log of the U-boat 35," which took a heavy, ominous toll in the last war. The film, which has in some manner found its way from the private archives of the German admiralty, carried a cinematographer and sent home the actual celluloid report of its activities on the high seas.

Following "The Russian Revolution," the Film Arts Guild will present at the same theatre "Potemkin," which has just been selected by the critics of Germany as the greatest film made in 1926.

The Guild also announces the acquisition of the American rights of Ossip Dymov's play "Nin" featuring Emil Jennings, Conrad Veidt and Elizabeth Bergner. European critics have pronounced the acting in this film the peak of naturalistic screen artistry. Other films recently acquired are Molnar's "The Guardsman" directed by Robert Wiene, who is responsible for "Caligari," and "Power of Darkness," "Warning Shadows," with Kontier and Granach; "Palmer," "Loves of an Artist," based on "The Life of Rembrandt," and "Follies Bergere," in colors, direct from Paris.

a resolution when we have nothing to complain of."

Guatemala Backs Down. The offending resolution was politely withdrawn and nobody was hurt except the workers of Guatemala.

It is scarcely necessary to add that the "Guatemala Federation of Labor," in whose name the delegate spoke, has about the same standing in Guatemala as the "Nicaraguan Federation of Labor" has in Nicaragua, which means that it is neither a federation nor is it "of labor."

Unfortunately Martinez introduced only one resolution or the exposure might have been too exhaustive for a dozen articles.

Letters From Our Readers

Dear Comrades:
East Lauderdale, Fla. July 26, 1927
You urge farmers and workers to write letters. Here is my short one: let comrades think it over. Besides all nations being governed by their governments, the world today is ruled by an International Criminal Association. Nufsed.
Yours truly and fraternally,
—Frank Voigt

To the Editors:
Thank you for having mentioned in a recent issue of your paper, that the New York Office of the National Jewish Hospital at Denver, Colo., is now located at Room 903, 119 W. 57th Street.

This institution, while observing the Jewish Dietary Laws, is non-sectarian, free and national and renders a service to the Tuberculous Poor, free of charge.

Applicants will be interviewed daily except Saturday and Sunday from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

THINK OF THE SUSTAINING FUND AT EVERY MEETING!

Editor, THE DAILY WORKER:
You are putting out a fine thought-provoking newspaper. I enjoy reading it.

Particularly do I like T. J. O'Flaherty's column, which is a brilliant interpretation of the days' news.

The "Who Am I" cartoons are amusing as well as instructive. Let's have more of it.

May THE DAILY WORKER continue to radiate its inspiring message to the working-class.

Respectfully, —Simon Ziperstein, New York City.

NOTE: Books offered in this column on hand in limited quantities. All orders cash and filled in turn as received.

ESSAYS OF REVOLT
By Jack London
Including two of his splendid short stories (Cloth Bound) —.50

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A total of 95 cents worth of most interesting reading for

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JACQUELINE LOGAN



In "The Blood Ship," at Moss Broadway theatre beginning today.

AMUSEMENTS

Little Theatre GRAND
44th St. W. of B'way. STREET
Evenings at 8:30. FOLLIES
MATINEES TUES. AND THURSDAY, 2:30

The LADDER

All seats are reduced for the summer. Best Seats \$2.50.
Cort Theatre, 48 St. E. of B'way. Matinee Wednesday.

Let's Fight On! Join The Workers Party!

In the loss of Comrade Ruthenberg the Workers (Communist) Party has lost its foremost leader and the American working class its staunchest fighter. This loss can only be overcome by many militant workers joining the Party that he built. Fill out the application below and mail it! Become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party and carry forward the work of Comrade Ruthenberg.

I want to become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Name

Address

Occupation

Union Affiliation

Mail this application to the Workers Party, 108 East 14th Street, New York City; or in other city to Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Distribute the Ruthenberg pamphlet, "The Workers (Communist) Party, What It Stands For and Why Workers Should Join." This Ruthenberg pamphlet will be the basic pamphlet throughout the Ruthenberg Drive. Every Party Nucleus must collect 50 cents from every member and will receive 20 pamphlets for every member to sell or distribute.

Nuclei in the New York District will get their pamphlets from the District office—108 East 14th St.

Nuclei outside of the New York District write to THE DAILY WORKER publishing Co., 63 East First Street, New York City, or to the National Office, Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Editor, THE DAILY WORKER:
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May THE DAILY WORKER continue to radiate its inspiring message to the working-class.

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BOOK BARGAINS

AT SPECIAL PRICES

All on Revolution

These four attractive books—one in a splendid pocket cloth-bound edition—can be had at a reduced rate if purchased at one time:

ESSAYS OF REVOLT
By Jack London
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A total of 95 cents worth of most interesting reading for

75 CENTS

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ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

NEWS AND COMMENT
LABOR EDUCATION
LABOR AND GOVERNMENT
TRADE UNION POLITICSFUR DYE WORKERS
REFUSED AID BY
THE RIGHT WINGInternational Ignores
Joint Board Letter

Further proof of the unwillingness of the right wing administration of the International Fur Workers' Union to organize the workers of the trade is seen in their refusal to take any action to help the workers of the Stein Fur Dyeing Co., who went on strike Tuesday, unable any longer to work under intolerable conditions.

On Wednesday, the Joint Board sent special delivery letters to Philip Silberstein, international president and Local 54, Newark and Local 3, Brooklyn, explaining the situation. The letters told how the workers walked out of the shop and came to the Joint Board for aid.

The letter points out that the Joint Board has no jurisdiction over dye shops, it field consisting only of manufacturers, therefore it urges the international office to take control of the strike, the Joint Board to cooperate to the best of its ability.

As no answer has been received and as no attempt has been made by the International to help the striking workers, it appears that it has no interest whatsoever in organizing the poorly paid workers in the dye shops.

Workers Angry.

When the workers in the market heard of the lack of interest displayed by the right wing, they expressed their opinions. Many workers were heard to say that "when it is a question of fighting against the workers for the boss, the right wing is on the job. When it is a case of fighting for the workers, they take just the opposite position."

Action on over 100 strike cases will be taken in Jefferson Market Court Tuesday morning. They have been postponed from several weeks ago.

Gangster Cases.

Five of the seven right wing gangsters who beat up four strikers over a month ago, and when they were arrested told the police they were hired by the right wing for \$50 a week, will come up Wednesday morning.

The two killers who almost murdered Aaron Gross, will have a hearing in Jefferson Market Court Thursday.

Frank P. Walsh, attorney for the Furriers' Union, is now examining the minutes of the Mineola trial. They consist of 1,600 typewritten pages.

No Further Concessions.

At the membership meetings of the four fur locals held Thursday evening, it was the sentiment of the workers that the Joint Board leaders should not give any further concessions to the right wing in any future peace negotiations.

Speaker after speaker took the floor to express their opinion on this matter. They all agreed that the attitude of the Joint Board has been unusually liberal towards people who do not have the interests of the union at heart. That in the future the Joint Board should be more strict in its dealings.

End Strike Assessments.

It was also decided that this will be the last week of strike assessments. That all workers should pay up this week as beginning Monday no more assessments will be levied against the membership.

The formation of the labor bureau was hailed by the assembled workers as a great step forward for the workers in the fur industry.

Ritchie, Looking for
Candidates, Raps Dries

DETROIT, July 31.—Gov. Albert C. Ritchie, State's rights champion and a potential democratic candidate for the Presidency, declared here today that "Wheelism," as it is exemplified by Wayne B. Wheeler, generalissimo of the anti-saloon league, "is coming to be a real menace to the country."

The governor expressed his opinion of Wheeler in a remarkable letter to the University of Michigan, in which he declined an invitation to debate the prohibition issue with Wheeler.

AUTO LABOR CONDITIONS AS STATED IN HAND BOOK
OF U. S. BUREAU ARE BAD AND GROW WORSE

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The corps of organizers, now in Detroit planning union strategy in their campaign to line up the auto workers in the American Federation of Labor, will find a handy statistical guidebook to labor conditions in the industry in the bureau of labor statistics, "Wages and Hours in the Motor Vehicle Industry: 1925," just published.

In contrast to the problem of the United Textile Workers in meeting the union needs of a depressed, low wage occupation, Smith and his co-organizers face one of the world's most vigorous and alert industries, with wages substantially above the general average. In 1925, the average male worker made \$36.67, against the general industrial average of about \$30, the bureau reports.

What an auto workers' union can do for the 400,000 men and women in that field is shown however by comparison with the union level of hours and wages in the United States. Against the auto average of 72 cents an hour place the union average of \$1.15 and against the auto average of 50 hours a week place the union average of 45. Even the ding men, who smooth out defects in fenders and hoods and are the highest paid of all auto crafts, made only \$1.03 an hour, considerably lower than the average union mechanic's wage. Auto laborers, at the bottom of the pay ladder, get only 57 cents an hour.

Unemployment.

There is sharply fluctuating employment in autos. That a worker averages \$36.67 a week by no means indicates that his yearly wage will be fifty times that amount. Instead, there is the disastrous Ford shutdown of 1927, which has thrown at least 50,000 men out of work. The bureau's charts show other disastrous slumps in 1922 and 1924. Seasonal unemployment is great, too, although many big Detroit firms are keeping their labor forces together in off seasons by reducing the work week to 5, 4 and 3 days. These fluctuations do not appear in the bureau's employment graphs but they are acutely apparent in the payroll curves.

Another disturbing factor which an auto workers' union can correct is the tendency toward increase in hours.

Depression Grips
All Massachusetts
Unemployment Bad

By A. ALDEN.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 31.—An industrial slump has hit Western Massachusetts. In some cities about a third of the population is on the verge of starvation, the textile workers being the worst sufferers. In Western Massachusetts there is very little organization in any industry. Even political and fraternal labor organizations are few.

The city of Springfield this year is celebrating its 75th birthday in a time of depression unparalleled in 25 years. Mr. F. Galea, president of the Central Labor Union states that "approximately 20,000 men and women in the city are out of work and cannot find jobs." With their dependents this means about 60,000 people are affected. There are twice as many more who are working on short time and are thus unable to meet the bare expenses of living.

Union Leader Protests.

"I am heartily sick of the false and empty cry of 'prosperity,'" Mr. Galea continues in a statement to the Mayor, after outlining a program for providing work for the unemployed. "I believe that the time has come for the press and public to face the fact that times are hard and to seek for a solution to a real and serious problem."

In Holyoke too, great depression is felt. Holyoke is known as the Paper City because its predominant industry is the manufacture of paper. Workers are being consistently laid off from the paper mills, and one large company, the American Writing Paper Company, is running on a 4-day a week schedule. The Paper-makers' Union has some organization in several mills, but the bulk of the workers are unorganized, and bound by 5-year contracts which do not permit them to fight for improved conditions. Any sign of organization amongst the workers results in immediate dismissal from the plant and black-mailing in the city.

Holyoke Textile Situation.

With the exception of some mu-

spinners and loomfixers who have a union, the workers of the large textile mills such as the Farr-Alphon and Skinner Silk Mills are unorganized. The largest textile mills of the city are the Lyman Mills, employing 1100. Preparatory to announcing a wage cut, they are terrorizing the workers by threatening removal of their mills to the South. Stockholders are making widespread statements about lowering the wage scale and increasing the working week in order to save the industry for New England. Any further increase of work or decrease of wage will mean greater hardship for the people, who even now hardly average \$17.00 a week.

Workers Party Organizing.

In this atmosphere of deep depression there is only one encouraging note. The mass meetings organized by the Workers' Party have been increasingly successful. A Sacco-Vanzetti meeting aroused a great deal of enthusiasm amongst the workers, and a branch of the I. L. D. is in process of formation. The slogan, "Organize the Unorganized," has become a popular call at all workers' meetings.

Keep Up the Sustaining Fund
Don't Forget the Sustaining Fund!

CHICAGO
Six Months in China
PUBLIC LECTURE
by Earl R. Browder, Editor Labor Unity
at NORTHWEST HALL, cor. North and Western Avenues
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3rd, 1927, 8 P. M.
ADMISSION FREE. EVERYBODY INVITED.
Under the auspices Trade Union Educational League, Local Chicago.

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS
STRIKES—INJUNCTIONS
THE TRADE UNION PRESS
LABOR AND IMPERIALISMMORGAN BUS DEAL
JAMMED THROUGH
WITHOUT PROTESTScheme Will Cost Bus
Rider 50% More

Olivany, Grover Whalen and Mayor Walker have succeeded in stilling all opposition to their bus scheme. The Board of Estimate has granted a nice juicy charter to The Equitable Coach Company for operation of cross-town buses in Manhattan and Brooklyn. At the same time the Bronx franchise went to the Surface Transportation Company.

Spokesmen for the mayor hall this as a great victory and the stage is all set for Walker's triumphant tour abroad during which the nifty mayor will call on the king of England.

Significant in the maneuvering which preceded the final vote was the switch made by Borough President James J. Byrne. Right along, ever since Tammany Hall has been engineering this deal, Byrne opposed the granting of the Brooklyn franchise to the Equitable clique. As Byrne is a Brooklyn man, and for many other reasons, he favored the granting of the franchise to the Coney Island and Gravesend Bus Corporation, a subsidiary of the B. M. T., and the Brooklyn City Railroad Company. Byrne's opposition to the Brooklyn deal has blocked the passage of the bill for some time past.

Another one of those eleventh hour Walker deals was put over to jam the deal through. It is said that Olivany got Byrne on the telephone a few hours before the hearing and warned him that unless Byrne voted for the Equitable franchise that he would order Walker into Brooklyn to campaign against Coey, the Brooklyn political chief, at the next election.

In addition to this it is rumored that a considerable change of hands and the stage was all set for the vote. Following the Olivany-Byrne telephone conversation Walker had a talk with Byrne for publicity purposes and the conversation was made to look like another "victory."

William Woodson, chairman of Walker's Reception Committee, is very much interested in the Equitable Coach Company. The coach company is under contract to buy its buses from the American Car and Foundry Corporation. Woodson is one of the big shots of this concern and holds a large stock.

The American Car Corporation is one of the Morgan subsidiaries. It is affiliated with General Electric.

That the car contract is a big one was admitted yesterday when officials of the Equitable Coach Company stated that they have an order in for 700 buses of the latest type. The contract involves over \$14,000,000.

How effective the Tammany steamroller has smoothed out all opposition to its bus scheme was evidenced by the fact that Julius Miller, Manhattan borough president, who has been holding out in favor of the New York Railways Corporation, a subsidiary of the Fifth Avenue Coach Company, was won over to the Equitable idea. Miller is president of the Fifth Avenue Coach Company. Deals and counter-deals marked the bus scheme since its inception some eighteen months ago.

High handed political tactics characterized the taking of the vote on the franchise resolution. Skipping several items in the procedure Walker suddenly announced, "The chairmen of the adoption of No. 14. The clerk will call the roll."

The roll was called instantly. All members of the Board voted for the resolution. Walker then said, "The president of the Board of Aldermen moves the adoption of No. 39, so far as it refers to the Surface Transportation Corporation." This was passed by a similar vote.

No one in the room, except those vitally interested, realized just what was taking place, so speedy was the action. When an opponent to the Walker bill, Herman A. Bayern, arose to object, Walker ordered a policeman to silence him.

Stewart Browne, president of the United Real Estate Owners' Association, who was backing another bus horse, said, "The Board of Estimate is so lost to the best interests of the city treasury and the travelling public that it will vote for a franchise that will cost bus users 50 per cent more in fares, and the city will lose about \$1,000,000 in revenue."

"I asked the mayor, 'What's the nigger in the woodpile?'" he answered, "Ask me another."

Wisconsin State Labor Federation Reelects

WAUSAU, Wis., July 31 (FP).—The Wisconsin State Federation of Labor convention at Wausau reelected Pres. Henry Ohl, Jr., and Secy. Treas. J. J. Handley for the coming year. The next convention will be held in Kenosha in July, 1928.

Asbestos Armor



The latest idea in putting out a raging oil well fire is to swathe a workman in asbestos and send him into it to plant a charge of TNT, which is afterwards exploded by electricity, if it doesn't go off first and kill the workman. The idea is that the explosive will put out the fire and save the oil, and if it snuffs out the worker too, there are lots more workers.

Housing Scheme to
Net Large Returns
For Big Investors

Tammany's Board of Estimate, without a dissenting vote, okayed its own plan for wholesale "condemnation" of east side slum property, by means of which the administration's favorites will be able to dispose of low-valued property and receive high prices from the city's treasury. All this will be done by means of condemnation proceedings soon to be legalized by the Walker bill. For purposes of camouflage this is known as a "housing plan."

After all these years Tammany has suddenly become aware of the congested and unsanitary state of affairs on Allen Street and vicinity. This sudden awareness is manifest in Walker's preamble presented to the Board of Estimate. It reads, "Whereas it is now generally recognized that congested and unsanitary housing conditions which exist in certain parts of the city of New York are a serious menace to the health, welfare and comfort of the people of the whole city;

"Whereas such conditions have arisen for the most part on those older portions of the city which are marked by dark, narrow streets and by the absence of park, playground and other open spaces;"

Safe Bet.

Under the new law which makes possible "excess condemnation" proceedings, Paul Block, August Heckscher and other capitalists will build new tenement properties.

Daily Worker Builders
Make Successful Boat
Trip to Michigan City

CHICAGO, July 31.—Three hundred and fifty friends of THE DAILY WORKER and the Young Worker took the boat trip to Michigan City Sunday, July 17th.

Comrade Ella Reeves Bloor and Hammersmark headed the procession from the boat to the park, carrying a prize DAILY WORKER banner (red) followed by Gil Greenberg, his wife Lillian and a young army of Young Workers who insisted on singing the Red Flag in the city of K. K. K's. The older comrades followed behind—as usual.

So well did some of our active comrades enjoy themselves that at least half a dozen said: "This is perfection—why live longer—after this the deluge" and so fitting their actions to their words, tried to end it all while in swimming at Michigan City. A few life savers, not knowing how our comrades felt about the matter, pulled them out in time to save a few "good" votes for the convention.

Modest Paul Reis refused to act as chairman, so after opening the meeting he was elected to a position of honor by having the comrades sang the International, Sam Hammersmark had a chance to give Paul credit for the good work done by him, making the excursion a success and, after telling about the possibilities of a DAILY WORKER Builders' club, introduced Mother Ella Reeves Bloor, who gave a short but inspiring talk.

THOUSANDS GATHER IN SEVEN HUGE
MEETINGS; POLICE ARE PROVOCATIVE

Thousands of workers flocked to seven great meetings scattered around New York Friday, in Manhattan, Brooklyn and Bronx. They wanted freedom for Sacco and Vanzetti, and they loudly demonstrated that fact, cheering speakers who, pointed to the frame-up of the two imprisoned labor leaders, their long martyrdom, the slowly accumulating mass of evidence that proves them innocent, and the trickery of those who pretend to be enforcing the law on them.

In ringing tones they applauded the two resolutions asserting their innocence and demanding liberty, one sent to Sacco and Vanzetti themselves, and one to Governor Fuller of Massachusetts.

The police did not break up these meetings, as they did the last one in Union Square, but they interfered in petty ways. First of all, no permit was issued the committee for a Union Square meeting.

Police Object To Banners.

In several of the meetings they showed the crowd around, and insulted it. At Grand Street Extension, Williamsburg, they ordered some of the banners taken down, and refused to let anyone speak who was not on the original list.

But in spite of everything, the workers met, and heard their speakers, and adopted the following resolutions:

Demand On Governor Fuller.

To Governor Alvin T. Fuller, State House, Boston, Mass.:—We, in meeting assembled, pledge our solidarity with fellow-workers Sacco and Vanzetti, in their hunger strike which is their protest against the secrecy enveloping the investigation of their case by your committee. We demand a public investigation of the case, and call upon you, in the name of justice which America prides itself on, to give these two victims of a frame-up, a retrial or a public investigation.

We believe that the evidence presented at the trial of these two men did not prove their guilt, and that the American public should be given an opportunity to know the full facts through a public investigation.

(Signed) Rose Baron,
Acting Secretary of the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee.

The following resolution was also adopted at all the meetings and sent directly to Sacco and Vanzetti:

"We hereby express our class solidarity with you in your protest against the secrecy enveloping the investigation of your case by the governor's committee, and pledge ourselves to do all in our power to bring pressure to bear upon the governor for a public investigation and retrial, because we are convinced of your innocence."

Police Fail to Stop Meeting.

In spite of many attempts by the police to break it up, more than 1,500 workers attend the meeting at Grand St. Extension, Brooklyn.

When the meeting started two patrolmen and several detectives who were present objected to four of the banners that were displayed and made the committee take them down. Two of them read: "Break the Bars" and "Down With Massachusetts Justice."

Another tactic on the part of the police was to prevent any one from speaking who was not on the original list. They obtained a list from the chairman and made him strictly adhere to it.

The speakers were Pascal Cosgrove, Rebecca Grecht, J. Louis Engdahl, A. Bimba, Clarence Miller, Thos. De Fazio, M. Springfield, I. Drimoss.

Want Freedom.

Three thousand workers, cheering the speakers, enthusiastically determined to fight for the release of Sacco and Vanzetti, crowded the two Brownsville (Brooklyn) meetings. The meeting at Hopkinson and Pitkin Ave. was the largest. The speakers were loudly applauded when they hammered away on the theme, "We don't want the sentence merely commuted. We want absolute freedom for Sacco and Vanzetti. They are innocent of every crime. They were not arrested for a crime, but for being radicals whom the mill owners of Massachusetts want put out of the way."

The speakers at both these meetings were: Pat Devine, Morris Taft, Frank Camarada, Chester A. Bixby, George Powers, C. Weissberg, D. Petrelli, P. Patterson, John Partal, and P. Martarano.

Big Harlem Gathering.

The largest meeting ever held at 110th St. and Fifth Ave. took place last night. More than 3,000 workers packed that famous corner and listened eagerly to the speeches. Many police were present but did not disturb the meeting.

Not Gangsters.

Banners were carried by the assembled workers. One of them displayed the drawing appearing in THE DAILY WORKER showing the electric chair; others demanded, "Free Sacco and Vanzetti," "Sacco and Vanzetti Must Not Die," and still others had similar slogans.

"Sacco and Vanzetti were not gangsters," Juliet Stuart Poyntz told the crowd, to the accompaniment of loud cheers, "Sacco and Vanzetti were workers, and had the psychology of workers. The psychology of gangsters is a master class psychology, you find it especially down in

Wall Street; it demands the death of labor leaders. But workers must determine that these two shall live and go free."

Other speakers were Charles Kila, editor of Uj Elore; P. Natoli, who spoke in Italian; Julius Codkind, Richard B. Moore, H. Gordon, and Ludwig Landy. The chairman was Edward Stanley, and the arrangements committee, M. Nemser.

Applaud Speakers.

More than 2,000 workers attended the meeting at Rutgers Sq., with banners flying demanding the release of the two framed-up workers. Those assembled loudly applauded the various speakers: William F. Dunne, J. Louis Engdahl, Philip Frankfield, Sylvan A. Pollack, Rose Wortis, L. Quintiliano, A. Ramaglia, Bert Miller and T. S. Weller. Arthur Smith presided.

Literature Distributed.

The meeting at Prospect Ave. and 163rd St. was attended by 1,000 workers who attentively listened to the speakers. A great quantity of literature relating to the case was distributed.

The speakers were Leonard Abbot, Jack Stachel, Charles Krumboltz, Sam Nessen, D. Benjamin and Otto Hulsewood.

The following resolution was also adopted at all the meetings and sent directly to Sacco and Vanzetti:

"We hereby express our class solidarity with you in your protest against the secrecy enveloping the investigation of your case by the governor's committee, and pledge ourselves to do all in our power to bring pressure to bear upon the governor for a public investigation and retrial, because we are convinced of your innocence."

1,200 At Tenth St.

Twelve hundred workers assembled at Tenth St. and Second Ave. and listened to speeches by J. Louis Engdahl, editor of THE DAILY WORKER, Roger Francison, Rose Baron, William W. Weinstein and Ludwig Lore. A Spensens was chairman.

Engdahl pointed out that if the 42,000,000 workers of this country were united they would constitute an irresistible power. The weakness of American labor is shown in part by the fact that the leaders of the American Federation of Labor are not in the struggle to save Sacco and Vanzetti.

"Green and Wall," continued Engdahl, "are too busy fighting against militant workers to help in the movement to save the lives of our two comrades. The fight we now are carrying on is not only to save Sacco and Vanzetti but, also for Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings and all imprisoned working class leaders. It is part of the whole working class struggle against the capitalist oppressors."

Engdahl also told of demonstrations for Sacco and Vanzetti in the Soviet Union, how in all European countries monster meetings have been held. In every country except the Soviet Union they have been for Sacco and Vanzetti and against the respective governments. In the Soviet Union they have been for Sacco and Vanzetti and for the workers' and peasants' government of Russia.

Waitresses Paid
\$15 For Six Day
Week, Says Union

That waitresses receive \$15 a week for a six day week and a nine hour day was revealed by testimony submitted by William Lehman, secretary-treasurer of the Waiters and Waitresses' Local 4, at a hearing before the State Industrial Survey Commission. The average wage of waiters is \$20 a week.

Because of such low wages, he said, waiters and waitresses must subsist "on the charity of the public" by accepting tips, to which policy the union strongly objects.

"The union is opposed to tipping and wants a living wage," said Lehman.

The union, according to Lehman, had a difficult time establishing even the \$20 and \$15 basic demand. There will be no support by the union of any bill to abolish tips until a minimum wage scale is put into effect by law. To show in what light tips are regarded by our food-servers, Mr. Lehman told of a restaurant on Second avenue having a "no tipping" policy and paying \$45 a week. He said 150 union waiters applied for 5 vacant places, showing that the waiters preferred to earn their own living to having to depend on the generosity of customers.

THINK OF THE SUSTAINING FUND AT EVERY MEETING

WOMEN

WITH AN ORGANIZED WILL, THE WORKING WOMEN CAN FORCE THE BOSSES TO ACCEPT UNION CONDITIONS

The strike of the two big firms, Pechter and Messinger has ended; but that does not mean that the baker women must sit down in our homes, return to our daily house work and become obedient slaves. I say no! This must not be, because the battle that we have carried on with Pechter and Messinger for the last two months have taught us baker women a great deal. Many of us have suffered under the hands of paid gangster and have also learned how to battle against the bosses, how to go in the picket lines and how to carry on the battle successfully.

Fiercer Fighters Than Men.

I want to illustrate a fact which the boss, Pechter, himself told. He said, "that when his workers had gone out on strike; he was sure that with our husbands he would soon be through," but he forgot about the baker women. With the women he cannot get through quickly. They are great fighters, and to conquer such fighters you need iron strength. Pechter says that the women crippled his trade.

Before, Pechter thought that the women would only spoil his trade on the East Side. On the West Side he thought that we could not do anything to him. He forgot that here he had to do with women, who do not stop at any obstacle. The baker women of the Bronx got so far into the West Side that they appeared everywhere. When Pechter's drivers came there with gangsters they were surprised to see the baker women picketing.

Gangsters Can't Cow Women.

But gangsters did not help him. As soon as they dispersed one group, a new group appeared, a third and a fourth one. Pechter then saw that this play was for the devil, and because of this he was forced to accept the union agreement, (even though everybody knows that the settlement is not satisfactory) and stop the strike. Pechter was forced to bow, because the women appeared everywhere to stop his scab work.

From this battle, which the women carried on against the baker bosses, Pechter and Messinger, it can be seen that the workingclass housewife plays a big role in the labor movement. Our baker women should remember that our battle has not yet

ended. We must not throw away our weapons, because we have to battle many other Pechters and Messingers in our daily life. We women must conquer all exploiters, because we feel them the most.

Fight for Label.

At the annual conference of the United Workingclass Housewives, held on the twenty-fifth of June, a resolution was passed for carrying on agitation for the union label in Greater New York. In other words it means that union conditions must be accepted by all bakeries, where scabs are now employed.

There are many such bakeries. It is the duty of the baker women to carry on this struggle in the same spirit as it has been so far carried on. Because of this, we appeal to you, baker women to join the Baker Women's Council, I of the Bronx. Every baker woman must help carry on the work.

Friday, the eighth of July a meeting was held by the baker women's council. How many baker women made it a duty to look up more women and interest them in the work so that they too would join the ranks of our council and further the work, so that our baker council should stand out bravely in the labor movement, like many other councils that exist today!

Women Must Rally.

In the name of the Baker Union, Local 500, we print a thanks to all women councils for their active part in the past bakery strike and we hope that they will continue their agitation for the union label. The boss, Gottfried says, "that he does not need the union label," therefore, we women must see to it that he settles with the union.

Formerly he was a union-shop, therefore we must demand that our grocers do not keep Gottfried's scab bread in their stores. We hope, that our work will be rewarded with success as at Pechter's and Messinger's. At first Pechter and Messinger were conceited and would not give in, but thanks to the public, who demanded union labeled bread, they were forced to settle with the union. We women must organize in order to force the baker bosses to come across with the demands of the workers.

ELLA ZELNICK.
A baker woman.

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

(Continued from Page One)
joint diatribe against the Workers' Republic immediately following a tirade against each other.

FROM now on the United States and England will build battleships against one another. England's historic policy has been one of enmity against her nearest commercial rival, which now is the United States. This is written in no jingoistic spirit but in recognition of facts. The British Empire is on the decline; American imperialism is on the up-grade. Wall Street is now doing in South America what Threddeed Street was doing in Africa and the Orient half a century ago. The United States is not obliged to seek a war with a big capitalist power because it holds the winning hand. If permitted to continue its depredations at the expense of the workers and colonial peoples it finds profitable to exploit, our eagle will coo like a dove, but if interfered with Uncle Sam will frown and snarl as he used to in 1917 and 1918 when he heard about the rape of another Belgian or French convent by the hordes of the Kaiser.

NOT unconnected with the Geneva naval conference is the battle royal now being waged in the newspapers, in the foreign offices and in the oil markets of the world between the gigantic petroleum octopuses of England and the United States. There appears to be a division of opinion between the Standard Oil of New York and its big brother of New Jersey. The former is doing a land office business in Soviet oil while the New Jersey trust declares the stuff is unobtainable. This is the bunk. And it may appear inexplicable to many that such a devout foe of the Soviet Union as Charles Evans Hughes should be the legal genius who advised Standard Oil of New York that trading in "stolen" Russian oil, was much more ethical than stealing it from our own naval oil reserves as Doheny and Sinclair did. An honest dollar knows no father.

ITS oil monopoly is a powerful political weapon in the hands of the Government of the Soviet Union. The profit mongers are as thirsty for it as a dope fiend for a shot in the arm. They may rave about Bolshevism until dry in the mouth, but they crave for the naphtha over which the red flag flies. The British oil interests, that failed to secure a monopoly on exportable Russian oil are now raising their hands in holy horror over the action of the virtuous Standard Oil of New York in contracting to buy 100,000 tons a year of the stuff for its eastern markets. But John D. will continue to give dimes to promising youths and his son John D. Jr. will teach Sunday school even

tho the capitalist god may be angry because the dimes and the Sunday school subsidies may be begotten out of damned Soviet oil sired by the sanctimonious Johns. But as a good American I am ready to assert at any time that our god is just as good if not better than the British god, whether behind the cannon or the pulpit.

AMONG the lesser things that our readers should be interested in is the federal injury into the General Motors-Du Pont-United States Steel merger. If ever I am slated for an investigation, my candidate for the job is the writer of this paragraph. I know he will let me off as easily as his conscience will permit. And a federal investigation of this giant merger is like unto a man investigating himself. Henry Ford would like to have something to say in the probe, but we doubt if his say would be decisive.

AND this brings us to a further consideration of the ups and downs of life and its uncertainties. Until last month Henry was having the time of his life baiting the fighting Hebrews, the most quarrelsome race on earth barring none. Suddenly he repented and pounded salt into his anti-Semitic sores until even a Kluxer's hard heart would be touched with the wail of pity. Less sophisticated persons attributed Henry's change of heart to the awakening of his alleged social conscience or to political ambition. But General Motors was the reason. Henry is now fighting for his life and Wall Street is out to make the defiant flivver magnate come walking on its knees to its financial portals with hat in hand, tears in his eyes and repentance in his heart. Ford is now fighting with his back to the wall and with a four billion dollar trust at his front.

FORD must spend millions of dollars to put his new model on the market. The General Motors' Chevrolet, sold at a price only a little above the rattling tin can known as a Ford, gave Henry something to think about besides the Hebrews and the carist imigres who were milking him thru his prejudices. He probably spent in the vicinity of a million making peace with the wily Hebrews who sued him for libel. Now he has nothing in particular to worry him except Wall Street. But that is enough. Should the genius of the American automobile industry see a licking facing him he may agree to sell out or join a rival Wall Street to the group that controls the most formidable industrial merger in American history. The struggle will prove much more exciting to our readers than the recent Dempsey-Sharkey fight.

Results of the Plenary Session of the Executive Committee of the Communist International

Speech by Nikolai Bukharin.
(Continued From Last Issue)

And yet, in spite of the open challenge made to Comrade Trotsky, he has uttered no word on all these matters, and we are still in the dark as to what he thinks about "defeatism" and about all his former errors. According to Comrade Trotsky's conceptions, Bolshevism was "re-equipped" as early as the spring of 1917, and, having become "Trotsky-fied," it drew all its weapons from Trotsky's arsenal. Perhaps Comrade Trotsky advances similar pretensions with regard to the war questions?

Here a definite answer is required. But this definite answer has not been given us.

More than this, we have been given no answer whatever, either definite or indefinite. And this in spite of the unusual energy shown by the comrades of the Opposition, who have left innumerable quantities of essays, speeches, declarations, explanations, "unheld" speeches, etc., etc. for the benefit of the Plenum. They have placed on this occasion on record documents to the extent of about 500 pages. But in all this voluminous written matter no room has been found for the most important questions of all, no room for a reply to the most fundamental problems, no room for a spark of courage to acknowledge opportunist errors.

In place of this we find Comrade Trotsky touching upon one question only: the question of the Anglo-Russian Committee. To Trotsky this appears to be the sole question worthy of attention, and his reply to it is all he accomplishes in connection with the war preparations! And these are the comrades who pretend to political farightedness! I too must, however, devote a few words to this question. Everyone of us is able to understand that among the enormous arsenal of defensive weapons at the disposal of the international labor movement, the Anglo-Russian Committee is only one among many. There are other weapons too; there is the Comintern, there is the Red International of Labor Unions, there

are about 60 Communist Parties, there is the C. P. S. U., there is the dictatorship of the proletariat, the Soviet Union, there is the Chinese revolution, etc., etc. All these weapons must be mobilized against the danger of war.

But our comrades of the opposition ignore all these factors with the sole exception of the Anglo-Russian Committee, and have concentrated on this one question the whole of their eloquence, their temperament, their "indignation," their slanders, and the rest of virtues, with the object of persuading our foreign comrades that the C. P. S. U. has been acting the part of a traitor to the proletariat. It must also be observed that the tone adopted by the Opposition, and by Comrade Trotsky, at this meeting, has been extremely strange. Every word, and every second printed line, contains accusations of "treachery," of "unfaithfulness," of "crime," etc., hurled against the C. C. of our Party and against the Comintern. This has aroused, and is bound to arouse, the greatest indignation among our comrades from abroad. And if a certain amount of sympathy was felt at first, among especially softhearted comrades, for the comrades of the Opposition who "humiliated," this sympathy was speedily destroyed, and Trotsky aroused great indignation against himself.

This you may see from the resolutions passed on the attitude taken by the Opposition. The comrades of the Opposition advanced an urgent demand that the Anglo-Russian Committee should be dissolved. We replied that we must not delude ourselves that the British section of the Anglo-Russian Committee would help much during or before the war, but that in the given historical situation, under the given circumstances, it is better to avoid a rupture, since such a rupture would have made an extremely unfavorable impression in view of the various other "ruptures" which we have to record. The Opposition repeats what they said long ago, merely using stronger expressions: You are co-operating

with the scoundrels who betrayed the General Strike, etc., and therefore you too are traitors to the working class!

The arguments brought forward here by the Opposition differ solely from their former arguments in being more "definite," more "decided," and more violent in their attacks on the leaders of our Party and on the Comintern. And yet it is obvious that the problem is not solved by designating both the "Left" and Right leaders of the General Council as opportunists, reformists, scabs, servants of imperialism, etc. These are sacred and entirely elementary truths. The question is, whether it would have been right to dissolve the Anglo-Russian Committee in the midst of an extremely difficult international situation. We are of the opinion that the situation obliged us to make a number of concessions. This did not by any means signify that our trade unions abandoned their right to criticize. The interview with Comrade Tomsky shortly after the Berlin Conference showed this plainly enough.

These were the considerations (and not illusory considerations expecting active help) which led to our approval of the tactics pursued by the Anglo-Russian Central Trade Union Council. This does not exclude the possibility that the leaders of the General Council may be induced by our criticism to dissolve the Anglo-Russian Committee themselves. This is not impossible. Our criticism is perfectly necessary. And the English workers will be fully able to realize that our action forces the traitorous leaders to unmask their own treachery, whether they name themselves Right or Left.

Bit Cop's Leg. Jailed.

EASTVIEW, N. J., July 31.—Charged with biting a policeman in the leg, Chauncey Tuttle, 21, of Peekskill, today began a four month sentence in the Westchester County Reformatory.

THINK OF THE SUSTAINING FUND AT EVERY MEETING!

Marx-Engels Institute in Moscow an Aid in Exposing the Renegades to Marxism

By J. LOUIS ENGBAHL

THE last time that I had seen Edmund Peluso was at the congress of the German Social-Democratic Party in Germany, in 1910, at Magdeburg. We were both there as Socialist Journalists.

The congress was the scene of the historic struggle between August Bebel and Ludwig Frank over the policies to be adopted by the German social-democracy on the eve of the then threatening world imperialism war.

Bebel had changed since 1870-71, when he joined Wilhelm Liebknecht, the father of Karl Liebknecht, in refusing to vote credits for Bismarck's war against France. In the midst of the thunder and lightning of the gathering war storm, Bebel joined with the defenders of the "waterland," but he died before the murder feast actually got under way just 13 years ago. Frank, on the other hand, one of the leaders of the ultra-revisionists, joined the hosts of the kaiser in the march on Belgium. He was one of the first to die "for the waterland" in August, 1914.

These were but the thoughts of a moment as I again met Edmund Peluso, after a lapse of 17 years, this time in the Hotel Lux, at Moscow, U. S. S. R. Peluso had been active in Italy. He had served two prison terms under Fascism, finally making his escape across the border. He was now in Moscow as one of the workers in the Marx-Engels Institute. It was thru Comrade Peluso that I became acquainted with the Marx-Engels Institute, living monument of the loyalty of Russia's workers and peasants to Marxism.

Peluso is active in the Italian section of "The Institute." Friedrich Engels was the General Secretary for Italy of the First International. He wrote many letters in Italian, with which he was familiar, also articles, which are of great value because of their correct estimation of the Italian situation, which holds good even today.

It is in the present period of the development of the new world that the Union of Soviet Republics that it becomes necessary for the Communist vanguard in all lands to show all workers that the Soviet Union is the real torchbearer of Marxism. This holds especially true in those countries where the social-democratic traitors, as in most of the countries of Europe, still exert considerable influence over masses of workers. This is true to a much lesser extent in the United States.

Alexander Trachtenberg, in his article on "The Marx-Engels Institute" in the November, 1925, issue of the Workers Monthly, showed how Eduard Bernstein, the German revisionist, had deliberately garbled Engels' introduction to Marx' "Class Struggles in France, 1848-50." The object of this falsification was to create the impression that Engels had forsaken the path of revolutionary action, and had joined the reformist and pacifist camp.

Bernstein was placed in an excellent position to play this traitor role because he, with August Bebel, were made the executors of the literary heritage of Marx and Engels that had been placed under the guardianship of the German Social-Democratic Party following the death of the Engels in 1895.

Bernsteinism is typical of the perversion of Marxism that has been carried on ceaselessly by the social-democrats. Their energies in this direction were redoubled during the world war in an effort to justify their participation in the imperialist slaughter. After the war, their activities continued in the hopes of bulwarking their attack on the Bolshevik Revolution.

er-revolutionaries to foment uprisings against the workers' and peasants' power in the Soviet Union, in the face of the threatening attack now being prepared by the imperialist powers.

It appears that this Marxist renegade, Kautsky, had been visited by emigre counter-revolutionists from Soviet Armenia. They sought his social-democratic opinion as to the possibility of Caucasian "counter-revolutionists" taking action in the event of an outbreak of hostilities between Great Britain and the Soviet Union. The doddering Kautsky, who is spending most of his declining days in Vienna, did not hesitate to give his encouragement to the Armenian traitors. He said:

"Contrary to the opinion of some of my comrades, I believe that it is very probable that the Bolshevik dictatorship will not give way in any other manner than to a formidable uprising of popular masses.

"I believe it would be false and dangerous to condemn such an uprising as counter-revolutionary." He concludes by declaring that he would oppose any move "to call upon the social-democracy of the world to defend the Soviet Union."

Thus Kautsky, the renegade, descends to the level of the British imperialist agent who murdered the Soviet ambassador, Volkov, at Warsaw, Poland; he associates himself with the creature who threw two bombs, wounding scores in a Workers' Club in Leningrad; he becomes the ally of Chamberlain's provocateurs who caused the railroad wreck near Minsk, that resulted in the death of the provincial head of the "G. P. U." and one other comrade; he also has his hand upon the incendiary torch that seeks to destroy factories and workshops within the Soviet Union so laboriously built by emancipated labor in Russia during the present period of reconstruction.

Concerning Kautsky's role in the present struggle, as revealed in his article in Vorwaerts, Pravda, the central organ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, points out that, in the face of the imminent war danger Kautsky has consented to become the mouthpiece, to voice the wishes of the British reactionaries, especially when he alludes to the necessity of an uprising against the Soviet Power.

"This viewpoint of Kautsky," says the Pravda, "is the same viewpoint that is now held by the entire clique standing at the head of the German social-democracy. They are the 'heroes' of the Fourth of August, 1914, and are attempting to duplicate that role in the present and future."

There are two tendencies taking place at the present time in the camp of the Second (Socialist) International. One of these tendencies is that of Otto Bauer, who stands for the defense of the Soviet Union, in words, and the other is that of Kautsky, who insists upon support, with the deed of an insurrection, to the reactionary aims of the imperialists and their allies, against the Soviets. This is no more than a division of labor in the ranks of the social-democracy.

"The Russian mensheviks accept the phrases of Otto Bauer and the deeds of Kautsky. A united front, beginning with the British reactionaries (the Tories) on the one hand, down to the mensheviks, is being built. The social-democracy is preparing for its next August fourth."

In the quiet reading rooms and extensive libraries of the Marx-Engels Institute, at Moscow, however, there is being prepared material that is continually shattering in the minds of the workers of the world, the social-democratic illusions fostered there by the traitors of the Second (Socialist) International, by the Kautskys, the Bernsteins, as well as the Scheidemanns in Germany, and others of their breed in all capitalist countries.

Here revolutionists like Edmund Peluso are ever busy upon this intellectual battlefield. It was D. Riazanov, the head of the Marx-Engels who exposed Bernstein's effort to falsify Marxism. Their task, however, cannot be fulfilled without the energetic spreading of a knowledge of Marxism in every capitalist land, especially in the United States of America.

CO-OPERATIVES

CO-OPERATIVE COLONY FORCES UNIONIZATION OF ALL EMPLOYEES IN FIRMS SERVING THEM

By ESTHER LOWELL.
(Federated Press)

Cooperatives Force Unionization. Unions where none were before have been formed because the United Workers Cooperative insists on union service in its new apartment house near Bronx Park, New York. Business from 330 cooperating worker families—800 people—was attractive enough to a big milk dealer and to a large steam laundry to win their recognition of unions among their workers at the demand of the cooperative.

In the eight stores it is to operate, the cooperative will have union retail clerks. Its restaurant will be thoroughly unionized. The teachers in its school, just starting a summer session, will be members of their organization. Every working member of the colony must belong to the union of his trade or try to organize his shop if there is none. Women at home join the United Councils of Workingclass Housewives to aid labor organization work.

Of course the cooperative can't force unionization of all concerns serving it. The telephone company and the subway system are not recognizing unions yet.

Fresh Air For Children.

Flowers boxes hold their blooms in the wide windows of the first unit of apartments, now all occupied. Grass parkings edge the red brick buildings on the street side and the inner courtyard shows signs of a bright garden coming. Later a statue will be erected in the center, with fountains surrounding it.

Babies and children of the co-operators enjoy the abundance of clear sunshine out-of-doors or in. Almost every room of the 962 in the two buildings forming the first unit gets sun sometime of the day and all apartments have cross-ventilation. The rooms are larger than in profit-making apartments. Already the second unit of the

colony is being built by 100 per cent union labor. It will house 359 families—nearly 1000 persons. It has more 2 and 3-room apartments and fewer 4-room ones. Renting in the third block has won 40 families in the first month. The second of course is full.

Colony Governs Self.

The colony runs itself, subject only to the board of 25 directors of the United Workers Coop., its parent. The house committee is sub-divided for reception and information, sanitation, grievances, education, sport, management, and for Section K—furnished rooms. A cultural committee keeps colonists living up to the rules they make. The colonists assemble in their auditorium for business or pleasure—a lecture or music.

A steamshovel is working on the 200x75 foot plot of the youngsters' playground, which will be adequately equipped. A gymnasium has been furnished in the light and airy basement of the first building. The stores are being finished modernly to sell groceries, delicatessen, fish, meats, hardware, fruits and vegetables, and drugs and to handle hand laundry. Arrangements are being made with Cedric Long of the Cooperative League for cooperative wholesale buying with other league organizations.

Rates Reasonable.

The carrying charge is between \$13 and \$14 per room a month. The initial investment is \$250 per room. Each adult colonist must belong to the United Workers Coop. Consumers Finance Corp., a subsidiary, has floated a quarter million dollar 6 per cent gold bond issue in place of a second mortgage to finance further building. Workers throughout the country have bought. The first mortgage, guaranteed by the stabilized returns of the trust building, is held by Guaranty Trust Co.

Charles Nemeroff is manager of the apartments; Peter Rothenberg of the stores.

FARMERS

FARM BUSINESS IS GOING TO THE BOW-WOWS

By LELAND OLDS (Federated Press)

While corporate profits were soaring to unprecedented heights the American farmer's income for the year 1926-27 fell below the unsatisfactory level of the previous year.

His income was considerably below the amount necessary to pay himself a common laborer's wage plus a minimum return on his capital. This much is plain from the department of agriculture report on agricultural income, in spite of discrepancies in figures which render detailed comparisons difficult.

The gross farm income of the country fell off 5 per cent and net farm income more than 16 per cent, compared with 1925-26, the report shows. This left the average farmer only \$853 to cover the labor of himself and his family, the responsibility of management and a return on his investment. Only about half of this \$853 was in cash, the remainder being

ing estimated value of food and fuel produced and consumed on the farm.

Two-thirds to Parasites.

The report makes another fact clear. The farmers paid landlords in rent and money lenders in interest a total of \$1,792,000,000, nearly two-thirds of what the farmers received in cash for the labor and capital they put into the operation of the farms.

The country's gross agricultural income for the year ended June 30, 1927, was \$12,080,000,000, compared with \$12,670,000,000 the preceding year. Cash income from sales for 1926-27 is estimated at \$9,549,000,000 while the value of food and fuel consumed on the farms is figured at \$2,531,000,000. The cost of operation was \$6,671,000,000 leaving a net income including food and fuel produced and consumed on the farm of \$5,409,000,000.

The Decline from Last Year.

If the farms of the country were operated as a single giant cooperative the annual report would appear somewhat as follows:

	1926-27	1925-26
Income		
Gross cash receipts	\$9,549,000,000	\$10,135,000,000
Food and fuel	2,531,000,000	2,535,000,000
Total income	\$12,080,000,000	\$12,670,000,000
Expense		
Hired labor wages	\$1,238,000,000	\$1,216,000,000
Other operating costs	2,087,000,000	3,076,000,000
Taxes	654,000,000	635,000,000
Rents	1,042,000,000	1,127,000,000
Interest	750,000,000	758,000,000
Total expense	\$6,671,000,000	\$6,812,000,000
NET INCOME	\$5,409,000,000	\$5,858,000,000

The term "other operating costs" includes sums paid for the products and services of other industries, repairs and maintenance of buildings and equipment, etc. The actual cash in this year's net income amounted to only \$2,878,000,000.

The Percentage Decline.

"If 4 1/2 per cent interest is allowed as the return on the operator's net capital investment," says the department, "there is indicated a decline in the return for the average farm operator's labor (including family labor) and management from \$690 in 1925-26 to \$627 in 1926-27. If the oper-

ator and his family are allowed a wage equivalent to that of hired labor, the returns represent a decline in the rates earned on the farmer's own capital investment, including return for management, from 4.3 per cent to 2.7 per cent in 1926-27."

HANDS OFF THE DAILY WORKER!

By JOSEPH R. BOOTH
CHICAGO, July 31.—At the regular meeting of our Street Nucleus 15, Workers (Communist) Party of Chicago, on July 11, after a thorough discussion on how to meet the serious situation facing THE DAILY WORKER, a recommendation was offered which we find several days later embodied in the Guard THE DAILY WORKER Fund. This fund the C. E. C. has launched in the form of one dollar certificates which we hope and trust all comrades and militant workers will purchase in support of their fighting Daily.

It hurts the bosses when our Daily shows the workers how to liberate themselves from the yoke of Capital-

ism, and day by day struggles with the tolling workers in their factories. THE DAILY WORKER fights the Holy Trinity of the boss, the Judge and the reactionary Labor leader. And isn't it the same DAILY WORKER which is tirelessly battling for the freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti and all class war prisoners? And the same Worker which thunders to the Imperialists: Hands Off China! Hands Off Russia!

This is the reason that the workers everywhere, with a powerful spirited determination, will now also say to their fighting Daily: HANDS OFF THE DAILY WORKER! For the organ of Labor cannot die, but must live to continue the fight for the workers.